HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XV NO 167- BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 16 1927 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

A Splendid Fox Picture!—TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK!

"THE PAINTED LADY"

The Intensely Dramatic Story of the

QUEEN OF A WORLD OF FOLLY

who played with the hearts of men, until she lost her own, featuring the popular stars

GEORGE O'BRIEN AND DOROTHY MACKAIL.

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY AT: 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, NEW CHARNI ROAD.

'SLIPPY McGEE'

First National Attraction in 7 Reels, with

COLLEEN MOORE

Taken from Marie Conway Oemler's book and brought to the screen with new vigour, under the direction of Wesley Ruggles.

A crook goes straight—straight to your heart!

The Programme includes the Gazette with scenes of a blind graduate lady writing, reading and typing and the different ways of saving a drowning person.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Amrutanjan

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain.

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—User, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,20,944

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses*.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 10 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ld.

H/O—BHARAT BUILDINGS—LAHORE.....ESTD. 1896.

—Remarkable Progress—

New Business. 1924 Rs. 57,35,305. 1925 Rs. 73,15,863. 1926 Rs. 1,24,33,085.

BONUS—Rs. 20 per annum per 1,000 assurance the HIGHEST—ever declared by any Indian Life Office on Endowment Assurance.

BEST PROSPECTS for INTENDING INSURERS

WANTED AGENTS on LIBERAL TERMS

Apply to: THE SECRETARY, (Bombay Branch.) Commissariat Build., Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.)

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS: WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed answers to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS to canvas orders for advertisements for a high class weekly Journal of S. India Liberful Commission allowed to bonafide Agents. MANAGER, THE SWABHIMANI, CANNANORE.
A R343

WANTED—WEAVING MASTER for Small Silk Weaving Factory in Bombay well versed in artificial silk work. One knowing dyeing will be given preference. He must state salary, without which application will not be considered. Apply Box No. 2005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A Competent WET AND DRY PLATE CAMERA OPERATOR for large Process Department. Applicant must be a quick worker in half tone. Apply Box No. 2003 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A 29003

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R335

WANTED.—A competent COMPOUNDER for up-country of 15 years experience. Starting pay Rs. 70. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2004, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R342

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

OFFICE FLATS and SHOPS, well ventilated, suitable for Solicitors, Architects and others near Church Gate Street, and Hornby Road at No. 33, Nanabhoy Lane Fort.
C R340

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

7 LBS. English Rosy PEACHES, nectarines or Plums Rs. 8/-, 5 lbs. seedless GRAPES Rs. 6/8/-, Sample box 8 dry fruits 8 lbs net Rs. 7/8/-, German scientific packing. Extra fine quality guaranteed Delivery free. EMPIRE FRUIT MART, Quetta, Teleg. "Peach."
F 346

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

EXCELLENT FAMOUS GARDEN FRUITS.—Bombay mangoes Rs. 12 per 100, Malda mangoes Rs. 12 per 100, Langra mangoes Rs. 16 per 100. KEWAL RAM & SONS, Fruit Contractor, Saharanpur.
334

MEDICAL.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune-Teller, Prof. N. PURSHOTTAM, Empire Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs. 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held on TUESDAY, THE 2nd AUGUST, 1927, at 4-10 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following Business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st. March, 1927.
2nd.—To Declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1927-28 and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th July, 1927.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from WEDNESDAY, the 20th July 1927 to WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1927, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, 1927.

The Shareholders at Ahmedabad are advised to receive payments of their dividends from Mr. Motilal Govindlal Karsondas residing at Sankdi Sherri, Ahmedabad, on presenting their share Certificates and the Warrants duly signed.
29004

THE HINDOOSTAN SPG. & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH annual ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held on TUESDAY, THE 2nd AUGUST, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made up for the year ending 31st March, 1927.
2nd.—To Declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th July, 1927.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from the 20th July to the 10th August, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1927, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, 1927.
29006

NOTICE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Messrs NAOROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 139, Meadows Street have now REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on TUESDAY, THE 2nd AUGUST, 1927, at 4-20 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of Company No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made for the year ended 31st March, 1927.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1927-28 and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th July, 1927.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from WEDNESDAY the 20th July to WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August, 1927, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, 1927.
29005

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE

ON and from MONDAY, the 18th July, 1927, the Outward Parcels Office now located at Ravelin Street, Fort, will be REMOVED to premises in the Compound of the Administrative Offices, opposite Church Gate station. The entrance is in Marine Lines.

H. P. BALL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th July, 1927.
29020

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KALAMAZOO (SALES) LTD. Manufacturers and distributors direct to users of Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Books, and Agents for Burroughs Adding, Calculating and Book-keeping Machines and for Powers Automatic Accounting Machines, beg to announce the opening of a Branch Office at 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Experts in all the above lines of office equipment will be pleased to await on customers at their offices on request.

Post Office Box 600.
Telephone No. 24567.
29014

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 25th July to the 8th day of August, 1927, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants for the half-year ending 15th August, 1927.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the BOARD,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA.
Secretary.

15th July 1927.
29021.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LADY DOCTOR or LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for Zenana Municipal Hospital, Bannu. Pay according to qualifications with a minimum of Rs. 275/- and a maximum of Rs. 500/- a month. Free furnished quarters. Benefit of General Provident Fund. Leave according to Fundamental Rules. Applications with copies of testimonials stating age, religion, nationality and experience, etc., to be addressed to the PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, BANNU.
28997

FOR SALE

5 Spans of W. I. N. girdert complete with flooring plates, handrails and Piles.—Offers will be accepted by the undersigned up to 1st August, 1927 if accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1100/-
STATE ENGINEER, P. W. D.,
Bhavnagar.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2930 OF 1925.

MANILAL GOPALDAS of Bombay Hindu inhabitant a Merchant, residing at Tamba Kanta, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

Bai MANIBAI, widow of Chimanlal Ishwardas, a minor by her Guardian-ad-litem Bai Chuni, widow of Ishwardas Harjiwan, Hindu inhabitant, residing at present at Mehasana in the Territory of H. H. The Gaikwar of Baroda..... Defendant.

and

GORDHANDAS PITAMBARDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Assignee and Applicant

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 3rd day of August, 1927, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant as the heir and legal representative of the deceased Chimanlal Ishwardas do out of the estate of the said deceased come to her hands pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,500 for debt and Rs. 2,850-3-8 being the taxed costs of the suit including the costs of the De bene esse examination and amounting altogether in the sum of Rs. 5,350-3-8 further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said decree from the date thereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of Sale, dated the 7th day of April, 1927, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of Chimanlal Ishwardas, deceased husband of the Defendant abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All those pieces or parcels of Government land or ground (now formed into one) together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Khetwadi 4th Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 206 square yards in the Survey Register or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under Old No. 1980-1985, New Nos. 9113-9114, Old Survey Nos. 720-720, New Survey No. 5424 and Cadastral Survey No. 773 of Girgaum Division and in the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under D Ward No. 1924, Street No. 20 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Khetwadi 4th Lane, on or towards the West by Sweepers passage, on or towards the North Sweepers passage and beyond the property of Shivji Ebji and on or towards the South by the property of Aderji Cavasji Daruwala.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on THURSDAY the 11th day of August, 1927, at the hour of 4 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Chimanlal Ishwardas deceased in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and this execution decree together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Chimanlal Ishwardas deceased to the same or to any interest therein. Should the said Chimanlal Ishwardas have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1927.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
29019

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LOOSE PEARLS, PEARL NECKLACES AND PARCEL OF EMERALDS.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (B.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms at 119, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Raichand Motichand & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Jhaveri Rai Badridas Bhadur and Sons who are Bukims to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

1 Necklace of 93 pearls wg. 79 chows and 5 cents approximately.
1 Necklace of 80 pearls wg. 94 1|4 chows and 5 cents approximately.
1 Necklace of 97 pearls wg. 28 3|4 chows and 9 cents approximately.
122 Pearls wg. 56 1|2 chows and 10 cents approximately.
10 Pearls wg 19 1|4 chows and 22 1|2 cents approximately.

7 Pearls wg. 5 chows approximately.

1 Parcel of 95 emeralds wg. 37 7|8 Ratties approximately.

The above goods can be inspected at the shop of Messrs. Raichand Motichand & Co. at Jhaveri Bazaar before the day of Auction Sale and at the Auction Rooms on the day of Sale.

MEHTA & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 16th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.

1 Bay Arab horse in harness.

1 Waler horse in harness.

The Property of Osmanbhai Selarbhai Sarang, deceased:—
2 Carriages, 2 Horses, harness, etc.

By order of the concerned:—
1 "Siddley Deasey Motor Car, 15 H.P. 6 seater.

VALUABLE FURNITURE SALE at "Gun House" Upper Colaba, Property of Major-General E. S. Girdwood, C.B., C.M.G., and others.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 17th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Gun House" Upper Colaba, next to St. Joseph's Garrison Church, very valuable and latest design, specially made to order by Roberts, also English furniture by Maple. Such as Telescopic dining table, in 12 pieces (for 30) constructed on square "Gothic" pillar legs by Roberts and chairs to match. "Sheraton" sideboards and dumbwaiters, enamelled and teakwood, refrigerators by Army & Navy, very rich glass and porcelain ware by Army & Navy, one complete "Booths" dinner set for 24 persons, rich silk and khaki lined Chesterfield suites, lady's writing table by Maple, oval and square nests of tables by Maple, rich carpets and curtains, fancy corner cabinets, ornaments, pictures one sweet tone primaphone with stand, silver cabinets and escritoire by Roberts, sweet tone cottage piano by Rud-Ibach Sohn square folding card tables, 1|4 size slate billiard table by W. Simmons, white enamelled "summerbeds" with patent spring mattresses, specially design dressing table with 3 oval mirrors, roll top writing tables, revolving chairs, folding screens by Wingate, Baba gari, kindergarten chair gas stove, almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, etc., etc.

The property of Major-General E. S. Girdwood, C.B., C.M.G., and others.

Catalogues are published and he property on view.

Property of another gentleman:—
1 "Bianchi" 4 cylinder landlaulette motor car.

BENNETT AND CO.

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BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,320

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery) Okara (Dist.)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., or outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,99,30,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,30,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

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P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
16 July	MALWA		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA‡	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA		16,555
3 Aug.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN‡	20,920
27 ,,	CHINA	RAWALPINDI*	7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA		16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA	MALOJA‡	10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK		20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA		16,555
15 ,,	NALDERA‡		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,819
12 ,,	NARKUNDA‡		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI		16,65
6 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA	MOOLTAN‡	20,947
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPORA	MANTUA*	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA ‡	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA *	10,983
28 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA ‡	16,083
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,819
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡		20,847
7 April	RANCHI		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837

@To Marseilles only.
‡Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only.
‡ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application.
The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th July	MANDALA	8,748
28th ,,	MERKARA	8,233
18th Aug.	DUMRA	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA	7,988
17th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		Straits
29th July.	KIDDERPORE	China and Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA	China and Japan At Colombo for Australia.
	CHITRAL.	
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
	CATHAY	
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	.. Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	.. Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
15th July	VARSOVA	Basreh via Karachi.
20th July	BARALA	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th July	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Loc passengers for Karachi can only proceed the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O Mail Steamer or through Passengers Basreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
No. 407, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 23907.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.'s

NEW MYTHOLOGICAL FILM

"Nal Damayanti"

(in 8 Reels)

This Mythological Film of the thrilling Scenes is being screened at the

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANT ROAD. Tram Terminus.

Fail not to see this masterly work showing mythological stories of great adventures which are most thrilling.

Apply for booking to:—

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.,
BALAJI HOUSE,
Girgaon Back Road, BOMBAY.

She preferred Death

She was an Indian Joan of Arc—
She fought bravely to the Last—

COME and SEE

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

United Pictures Syndicate's New Historical Picture

A FAIR WARRIOR.

Saturday, Sunday, Holiday Begins at 3-30 P.M.

Daily Four Shows: 5-15, 7' 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Years.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1927	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

AMUSEMENTS.

8 Reels
Adapted from Jeffrey Farnol's Famous Novel
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE—TIME: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.
MATINEE TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

VENUS CINEMA

Byculla—Opposite G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard.

By special requests of the residents of Byculla, Mazagaon, Parel, Dadar, etc.
NEW THUNDERING SERIAL!

"Veiled Mystery"

30 parts—a real thriller from the start to the finish, featuring the popular
ANTONIO MORENO
A young man's heroic efforts to rescue his sister from the clutches of a gang of miscreants! The Mystery as to who the
"VEILED MYSTERY"
is, will keep you thinking and guessing all the time.
OPENING SIX PARTS THIS WEEK!
VENUS CINEMA—Byculla—Opposite G.I.P. Railway Goods Yard.

PRECIOUS

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK.
A Thrilling, Sensational, Interesting Drama

"GIPSY LOVE"

5 parts—a tale of a gipsy's passionate love for a beautiful dancer and the length to which he went to secure her.
MYSTERY—ROMANCE—ACTION!
Splendid Mountain Scenery—hair-raising Stunts—Superb acting and Photography—a drama you will not forget for a long time!
"GIPSY LOVE"
The programme includes a two-reel uproariously funny Selig Comedy
BEASTS OF THE VELDT
in which Lions, Elephants, Alligators, Monkeys perform some very funny things!
ALSO THE WEEKLY REVIEW.
TO-NIGHT:—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
PRECIOUS CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD
at 5-15, 7, 8-15 and 10-30 Daily
Sat. and Sun. at 3-30 P.M.
TO-NIGHT : : : THIS WEEK
"THE GIANT OF THE MOUNTAINS"
Featuring
MACISTE
The eternal snows and the fearful abysses make the passage difficult and dangerous, which make this film highly interesting, bringing it to a satisfactory close.

Owing to Repeated Demand from the Public
IMPERIAL CINEMA

PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S
Super Social Production
The Educated Wife
FEATURING
Miss GOHAR, RAJA SANDO, and other Well-Known Stars.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS 4-45, 7, 9-15, & 11-30 P.M.
Extra Show on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 2-30 P.M.
Coming from Next Saturday the 23rd July 1927
— LAILA MAJNU —

AMUSEMENTS.

OWING TO GREAT RUSH AND PUBLIC APPRECIATION ! ONE WEEK MORE ! !

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - PRODUCED BY SHRI KRISHNA FILM COMPANY - - - - - During THIS WEEK

EXCELLENT HISTORICAL SCREENING, WITH THE AID OF HIS HIGHNESS GAIKWAR OF BARODA STATE

OF "THE MASTER-STROKE" OR "THE TRIUMPHANT WARRIOR and THE GLORIOUS UNION"

An excellent historical film, the story of which is taken from the history of SAURASHTRA in which all the Chief Stars such as

Messrs. NANDRAM GANGARAM and the budding star HAIDER SHAH assisted by Misses GULAB, DHURGA and SAKINA TAKE LEADING PART

A marvellous production, in which Elephants, Horses and amazing engines of war are seen; full of sensation, intrigues, love, and battle. By seeing this film, one finds oneself as if actually in the old DAYS OF SAURASHTRIAN KINGS

TIME: 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M. & EXTRA SHOW at 3 P.M. on Saturday, Sunday & Holidays.

KRISHNA CINEMA

RATES AS USUAL. DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

NEXT WEEK—SHARDA PICTURE "GULZAR"

SECOND EDITION

JUST PUBLISHED

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH

Professor of Economics, University of Bombay

New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.

Price Rs. 10.

Published by

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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

THE PIONEER WITH TRADITIONS OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF 27 YEARS WHICH ARE NOT CONFINED TO A SINGLE EXAMINATION OR SUBJECT.

IN THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE (London) Examination (1927) for INSURANCE EXPERTS (A.C.I.I.) the College, in its very first attempt stood first all round in England in competition with centres in London, Liverpool, Birmingham and Manchester.

In the Courses for BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) and COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.I.S.A.), it is the only Indian Institute whose students have passed.

In LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE last results (1926), our students passed in as many as seven subjects, securing the largest number of honours, whereas others passed in Book-Keeping and Law only. During prior years, London Chamber Gold Medal, Rothschild prize etc., were secured.

In G.D.A. in 1927 and 1926, the only honour and first place in India (1926) was secured. This being an over-crowded and over-worked Course, should be tacked in, if taken, with one of the above Courses with unlimited field.

Apply for Prospectus: 82-84, Esplanade Road, (Next to National Bank of India), Bombay.

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GRANITE PILLARS

OF DIFFERENT SIZES

for TEMPLES & PALACES

Ready available from stock.

RAVAL & CO.,

23, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON REMAINS WEAK.

SIMLA, July 15.

The monsoon remains generally weak over the country, but has extended as far as Baluchistan under the influence of the shallow depression there yesterday. Seasonal trough of low pressure over the Gangetic plain extends this morning to the middle of the Bay of Bengal where the weather is apparently becoming unsettled.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan and the Punjab Hills, Central Provinces, Konkan, and Malbar, and loral in Burma, Assam, United Provinces, Baluchistan, Hyderabad South, Coorg, Madras Southeast and Madras coast north while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are: Port Blair three quarters, Tavoy one, Amherst one and a half, Shillong one, Jhansi three quarters, Simla a half, Dharampur one, Chaman three quarters, Pasni a half, Panjgur three quarters, Ahmedabad one, Hoshangabad four, Saugor one and a half, Nagpur one, Hyderabad one and a half, and Hanamkonda three quarters.

Forecast: An increase in Southeast Bengal, Assam and the Peninsula and a decrease in Baluchistan.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 15TH JULY 1927.)

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Friday, the 15th July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north of the province. Maximum temperature was markedly lower than usual in the aforesaid region and the minimum higher generally in the rest of the area. The thermometer rose yesterday to 108 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.35 in. of rain, Jhansi 0.70 in. and Allahabad 0·18 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was below normal at Jhansi and almost as usual at other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.44 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is locally in excess in west Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Mount Abu and the minimum higher at Jaipur; elsewhere temperature was almost normal. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 109 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavanagar-Para has has 0.13 in. of rain and Ahmedabad 1.12 in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat. Temperature was generally below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 1.70 in. of rain, Hoshangabad 3.92 in. Nagpur 1.13 in., Raipur 0.28 in. and Chanda 0.50 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0·10 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.26 in. and Marmagao and Karwar each 0.12 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Temperature was almost as usual in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86.5 deg and a minimum value of 79·4 deg. both being 1 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.17 in. of rain and Hyderabad 1.34 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal except at Sholapur, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been generally weak in the interior of the Peninsula and northwest India and active elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the east United Provinces, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces, Hyderabad, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Rjputana, Kathiawar and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0·39 in. at Mangalore, 0.38 in. at Calicut, 0.22 in. at Cochin, 0·84 in. at Masulipatam, 0.10 in. at Madras and 0.20 in. at Negapatam.

Forecast:—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Friday, the 15th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date	Rainfall Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	..	0	—0.34
Multan ..	..	0.66	—0.73
Rawalpindi ..	0.07	2.72	—2.61
Lahore ..	..	2.93	—1.38
Hissar ..	..	3.24	—0.14
Ambala ..	..	7.54	0
Delhi ..	..	5.54	—1.71
Agra ..	0.35	2.92	—4.1
Mainpuri ..	..	3.30	—2.96
Jhansi ..	0.70	6.84	—3.40
Cawnpore ..	..	10.26	+3.00
Allahabad ..	0·18	10.48	+0.45
Jacobabad ..	..	0	—0.59
Karachi ..	..	2.08	—0.12
Bikaner ..	..	0.83	—2.42
Ajmer ..	..	1.54	—4.19
Jaipur ..	..	0.88	—5.45
Kotah ..	..	3.29	—5.40
Mount Abu ..	0.44	13.09	—1.16
Bhuj ..	..	5.64	+1.07
Dwarka ..	—	5.75	—0.29
Do 13th ..	2.71	5.75	+0.06
Veraval ..	0.05	7.02	+0.14
Rajkot ..	..	11.80	+2.07
Bhavnagar Para..	0.13	6.60	—0.58
Surat ..	0.02	17.93	+1.33
Ahmedabad ..	1.12	14.77	+5.28
Deesa ..	0.19	5.56	—0.51
Neemuch ..	..	3.79	—4.39
Indore ..	0.02	8.05	—2 41
Jubbulpore ..	0.08	16.13	—5.29
Saugor —	1.70	11.57	—1.42
Hoshangabad ..	3.92	13.88	+1.13
Khandwa ..	0.07	20.22	+10.78
Akola ..	..	12.78	+3.08
Amraoti ..	..	23.23	+12.20
Nagpur ..	1.13	25.96	+10.10
Chanda ..	0.50	32.35	+17.04
Raipur —	0.28	16.96	+1.75
Bombay ..	0.10	43.86	+11.50
Ratnagiri ..	0.26	42.16	—3.70
Marmagoa —	0.12	39.61	—6.22
Karwar ..	0.12	59.57	+1.94
Malegaon ..	..	9.34	+2.66
Ahmednagar ..	..	9.02	+2.35
Poona ..	0.08	8.48	+0.43
Sholapur —	..	6.80	+0.03
Bijapur ..	..	3.89	—0.52
Belgaum ..	0.17	16.89	+0.53
Aurangabad ..	0.05	16.51	+8.43
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	14 68	+4.67
Hyderabad ..	1.34	10.52	+3.06
Mangalore —	0.39	71.78	+14.81
Calicut —	0.38	55.66	+6.33
Cochin ..	0.22	43.61	+1.13
Trivandrum ..	—	16.40	—0.92
Colombo —	..	10.56	—0.35
Masulipatam ..	0.84	8.99	+1.34
Bellary ..	..	2.80	+0.15
Cuddapah ..	..	5.45	+0.52
Madras ..	0.10	4.59	+0.94
Bangalore ..	0.02	5.17	+0.15
Coimbatore —	..	2.32	+0.04
Trichinopoly ..	—	2.94	+0.87
Negapatam ..	0.20	1.25	—0.93

GOKAK-NOTES.

HEAD MASTER'S SUDDEN RESIGNATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GOKAK, July 11.

Mr. K. G. Warty, the Head Master of the Municipal High School, has suddenly resigned his post owing to a difference with the Municipal authorities.

The School Board Chairman has sent a note to Mr. Warty, asking him to send some examination papers with five teachers who were to re-examine the papers in the Municipal Office. The Headmaster could not see the necessity of sending the papers and teachers to the Municipal office, as the papers were already in the school, and the Assistant Educational Inspector was likely to visit the school. The Chairman of the School Board wrote again, "why legal steps should not be taken against you—as you disobeyed the Municipal laws."

In reply to the above, the Headmaster wrote that the Municipal authorities might take legal steps if they thought proper. The President at once sent an order of suspension for one month. The Headmaster at once resigned the post.

LATER.

It is understood that Mr. K. G. Warty has been asked by the President and Members of the City Municipality to withdraw his resignation and that the order of suspension is withdrawn.

In fact, the Headmaster did not mean to disrespect the Municipality or to disobey the Municipal orders.

All students, teachers, and the whole of the public of Gokak expressed their heart-felt thanks for the conciliatory attitude of the local Municipality.

GOKAK, July 12.

On Wednesday last, all teachers and students of the Municipal High School Gokak expressed their deep and sincere sorrow at the premature death of Mr. N. J. Dongre Pleader, Municipal Councillor and ex-Chairman of the School Board on Saturday the 2nd inst.

The Mohurrum passed off peacefully here and was celebrated with much pomp.

There is very little improvement in the epidemic, there are no new attacks but five deaths occurred this week at Gokak. It is still increasing at Konnur and in some villages in this Taluka. The Ghatprabha river is in full floods though there is no rain at Gokak proper.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25,

C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept per cwt. 14/9.

Oct/Dec per cwt. 14/10 1/2

Jan/Mar per cwt. 15/1 1/2.

C. & F. Bombay.—

Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/0 1/4.

C. & F. Karachi.—

Oct/Dec per per cent. 15/1.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

15th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period 1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	n Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point ..	0.10	43.86	31 99	29 47
Fort ..	0.08	49.59	33 95	39 62
J. J. Hospital ..	0.03	43.42	33 45	36 65

INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION

MAINTAIN COMPACTNESS AND SOLIDARITY

A general meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union, Bombay was held in the Union's Hall, Carnac Bridge on Wednesday the 13th instant, Mr. N. M. Joshi, presiding. There was a gathering of about a thousand members.

Mr. Syed Munawar, General Secretary of the Union, stated that, since the last general meeting of the Union, the accounts of the three departments, have been regularly systematised, and the finances have been placed on a sound basis, under the able guidance of Mr. N. M. Joshi, the Treasurer of the Union. He also added that preparations were being made for registration of the Union under the Trades Union Act, and when that was done, several facilities and benefits would accrue to the members.

Mr. L. G. Pradhan, Vice-President, Deck Department of the Union, emphasised the importance of unity among the three sections, and said that the members of the Saloon Department in particular, should not be misled by any alluring plans of dislocation of their department by some self-interested persons.

Next Dr. F. Coutinho, Vice-President Saloon Department, explained to the audience, the various movements set on foot, with a view to dismember them from their brethren of Deck and Engine to the ultimate ruin of the saloon crew.

Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim, Deck Department Secretary, made an appeal to the members for maintaining the compactness and solidarity of all the three branches, so as to promote the well-being of seamen in general. He also cited figures to show the steady progress in the membership of the Union.

The whole body of saloon crew present, expressed their unanimous desire to remain united with their Deck and Engine brethren and not to have a separate organisation of the saloon crew.

Mr. N. M. Joshi in winding up the proceedings, observed that seamen could never improve their lot by forming separate organisations, such as the Christian Union, the Hindu Union, and the Mahomedan Union. He averred that these splits and dissensions were engendered by vested interests to serve capitalistic ends.

After the meeting the members of the Saloon Department, and the Portuguese subjects of the Deck Department hailing from Daman and Diu, numbering in all 700, proceeded to their Consul General's Office, Fort, in tram cars by special arrangement. About 24 members served as volunteers, and escorted the Portuguese seamen to the Consul General's Office, Ormiston Road, Fort, where a representation about the difficulties and grievances was read by Dr. F. Coutinho, to which the Consul General gave an encouraging reply. The whole demonstration was peacefully managed.

CRICKET

POONA GYMKHANA BADLY BEATEN

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 14.

A crushing defeat for the Gymkhana, by an innings and 14 runs, was the result of to-day's cricket future when the Fergusson College met them in a one-day match. For a start, the ground did not play well and the home side found much difficulty in playing the bowling of the pair in charge of the attack who did practically as they liked. Nagarkar in particular seemed to be in deadly form and secured 6 wickets for 13 runs, in the first innings. Commencing at 11-30 today, the Gymkhana opened disastrously and a rot set in, which unfortunately could not be stemmed with the ultimate result that within an hour, the remaining batsmen were dismissed for the small total of 28 runs.

COLLEGIANS' EARLY REVERSE.

Entering on the first venture, the Collegians met with a reverse in their first wicket, being captured for 5 runs. Thereafter, the three players who followed set down to it and each of them registered good double figures before they were dismissed. With the dismissal of Kale, Karmarkar and Sathe, a regular procession from the pavilion to the wicket, and, "vice versa", followed, and on the fall of the Student's last wicket, the Telegraph registered 114 runs. This gave the Collegians a lead by 86 runs, and they decided to make the Gymkhana follow on, with just over an hour and a half to get them out, in. The visitors' trundlers acquitted themselves creditably, Erram this time sharing prominently in handling the leather to such good account that he captured 6 for 22, while his colleague got 4 for 27. The home side on this venture scored 72 leaving themselves short by 14 runs to equalise which registered the above-mentioned victory for the visitors.

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INDUSTRY BOOK DEPOT,
Block D, Keshab Bhavan, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.:—Short Covering. Fresh buying. Bullish Consumption figures. Eased towards close on profit taking. Weather slightly unfavourable—Futures unchanged to 5 points higher.

LOCAL:—Short covering. Closed steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

N. Y. October higher—18,00 (11.03 a.m.) lowest 17.77 (1-17 p.m.)

Liverpool 9.20 a.m. Light to moderate rainfall Western belt Alabama and Georgia.

Liverpool 8.40 p.m.—Market advanced on new buyers and short covering. Heavy rains in Arkansas, Lights rains in North Carolina, Georgia, Texas and Oklahama

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden Co. cable under date 14th inst. as under:—

"U. S. A. mills consumption during June 663,000 bales. Speculators are liquidating thinking bullish factors are temporarily discounted."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Advise buying this level contract scarce. Crop outlook not so good."

The American markets continue to maintain the recent advance in spite of favourable weather, altough reports of ball-weevil damage are increasing."

"We continue to advise purchases."

AMERICANS:

Cesterday the New York futures market opene dfirm and prices improved 20 points during the first hour on short covering and fresh buying. At this level there was some profit taking and prices declined 23 points. The market ruled quiet and closed unchanged to 5 points higher—Spot prices improved 5 points to 17.75c.

The New Orleans futures market closed quiet at an advance of 4 to 8 points. Spot Cotton improved 5 points to 17.40c.

The Liverpool market opened 3 points lower and declined on realising. Later on prices ruled firm on reports of heavy rains and increasing weevil complaints.

Yesterday the June consumption figures of U. S. Mills were issued showing 663.000 bales consumed during the month, against 633,000 bales during May, 1927 The June consumption figure as compared with years reads as under:—

	Bales.
1927	663,000
1926	519,000
1925	494,000
1923	459,000
1923	542,000
1922	508,000

The hopes entertained for a record consumption figure during the present season. appear fully realized. Fresh demand for cloth is bound to show restriction at present level of prices and we believe spinners will not buy freely above 18 cents

The market acts a little heavy at this level and should weather continue favourable, we believe prices will register a sharp decline.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 15.

Following steady New York advices, the local market opened steady at Rs. 356/ for A/M, Broach delivery. Prices improved on short covering and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	344/12	346	344/8	346
Broach A/M.	356	359/8	356	357/8
Oomra July	340	339/8	339/8	339/8
Oomra D/J	341	342	341	342
Bengal D/J.	309	310	309	310

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 15.

Liverpool opened very steady and was 3 points higher. This caused further short covering and the market steady as under:—

Broach J/A.	347	347/8	347	347/8
Broach A/M.	358	359/4	358	359
Oomra July	339	339/8	339	339/8
Oomra D/J.	343	344	343	344
Bengal D/J.	311	312	311	312

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 15.

Sampin market closed easy as under:—

	Yen.	
July	224.80	—1.66
Oct.	231.00	—1.60
January	232.20	—1.50

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 15.

	To-day	Total
F. G. M. G. Broach	700	9.800
Fine M. G. Oomra	400	2.300

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RALLY ON SHORT COVERING.

MILL SHARES:— Bombay, July 15.

Cotton mill shares opened quiet on nervous Bulls liquidating. At the decline shorts covered and prices ruled steady.

TATA IRON.

Tata Iron shares opened steady but ruled easy on scattered liquidation. In the later trading prices improved on short covering but increased offerings again caused small decline.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Hydros registered some decline in the early trading but prices fully recovered by the close. Andhra Valley and Tata Power closed steady. Bombay Burmahs improved by the close and ruled steady. There was some short sales in Alcocks and Cements.

SECURITIES:—

There was not much doing and prices ruled quiet and fluctuated with in small range.

REPLIES TO ENQUIRIES.

T. P. J.—Indore, Malwa and Central India, being up-country mills, are in a better position. Indore Malwa Dividend is not likely to be very good. Better prospects for the cement industry are secured upto 1930, on account of the combination. Shahbad Cements are likely to improve. Tata Hydros are expected to fluctuate between Rs. 1,060 and Rs. 1,100. Dividend expected not over Rs. 40. Andhra likely to improve as a dividend of 4 per cent. is surely expected. Tata Powers are cheap, but do not look for dividend for 2 or 3 years.

Z. C. M.:—Bombay Burmah Trading and Cements prospects are good. There is no inducement for B. B. Petrol. Regarding Tata Iron, natural reaction is expected on account of "over-sold situation." Second Pref. and Ordinary are not expected to decline. Defferds are worth liquidating in strong markets, around Rs. 165.

D. M.:—Advise lquidating your holdings at present prices in Tata Oil, B. B. Petrol and Seindia. Recommend holding B. Tramway Ordinary, Tata Iron Second Pref., and Central Bank. For the rest of the holding, await better levels for unloading.

B. S. S. (Surat):—You cannot look for more than 5 per cent. interest. Advisable to invest proportionately (1) Bombay E. Tram (Ordinary), (2) Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., (3) Imperial Bank, (4) Tata Hydro debentures of 8 per cent., (5) Kundli Power debentures of 7-1/2 per cent., and (6) Bombay Telephone debentures of 8-1/2 per cent. at the present level.

B. P. & Co. (Broach):—Advise buying Bombay E. S. & Tramway Ordinary shares.

SHARES.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs. as
Bank of India ..	50	22	80
Baroda	50	4	89
Central Co operative ..	50	1-2	68
Central	25	1-4	29 8
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	82
Imperial ..	500	40	146 8
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	166 4
Union	5	0	3 15
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10		26 12
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	25 12
Indian Cement O.	350	..	172 8
Katni Cement O.	100	..	167 8
Katni Cement D.	10	..	625
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7 8
hivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	51 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	863 12
Amritsar Pattis	100	19 p.c.	146
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	100
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92 8
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100
Markhana ..	100	5 p.c.	83
Pandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81
Sachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90
Lara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	105
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	160 0
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	710
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	350	..	207 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	245
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16 1
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	79
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	946 4
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	960
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	146 4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	69
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104
Surat Electricity	100	..	91
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1078 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	997 8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	660
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	860
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Barsi Press ..			430
Akbari ..	500	..	125
Fort	475	..	156
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/5	315
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220
New Berar ..	750	7	755
New East India	1,000	9	980
New Mofussil P.	400	5	500
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	540
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	273 12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21
B. Burma T.			

SECURITIES.

Bomeay, July 15.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 95/2.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/9.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/7.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/9.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/9.

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/13.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/10.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

Forward Rates.—2nd August sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 7/10 1/2 1945-55 Rs. 108/9.

Corporation	125	20	656	3
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	193 12	Prem
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9	7
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	36	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	7
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	170	
Jessop Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	350	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	680	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	135	
6Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	86	
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	137	8
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..			48	12
Thacker ..	50	..	193	2
Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	225	1200	
Industrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	5	2
Jupiter			5	4
New India ..	25	..	24	
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1975	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	12
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	405	
Apollo	50	..	6	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	37	8
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9	6
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	127	8
Bombay Industrial	100		5	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	300	

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DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 15.

Bengal Dec/Jan				369
Broach Apl/May				357
Broach July/Aug				346
Oomra Dec/Jan				342
Oomra July				339
Bengal	332	326	319	311
S/P	328	322	315	307
Rajputana	332	326	319	311
Broach	359	355	349	344
S/D	366	362	356	350
S/P	369	362	355	349
K/V	359	356	351	346
Dholera	353	350	345	340
Kalajin	359	355	350	345
Surat	419	415	411	
Vavsari	429	425	421	
Oomra No. 3	353	349	345	339
C P No. 1	365	361	357	351
C P No. 2	359	355	351	345
Khandesh	349	345	341	355
Mathia	346	342	338	332
Comptah		382	378	374

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 15.

	Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine M. G.		318/20
„ Fine	310/12 Nov. +25/6	Dec. +17
„ F. G.	„	303/5
Sind-Punjab Fine	„	308/10
„ F. G.	„	300/3
Wardha-Hingt Fine M. G.		335-57
Nagpur	355-57 Nov. +34/5	Dec +22-3
Yeotmal	„	350-52
Arvi	350-52 Nov + 26	De + 14/5
Amraoti		345-48
K amgaon-Akola	345/47 Nov +19	Dec + 9
Mulkapur	„	343-45
Khandesh	340 45 Nov. + 11½	Dec. + 1
Muthia, Fine	335/38 Nov. —	4 Dec. — 9
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	„	340-45
Purna Average	„	335/37
Parbhani/Seilu	„	333/35
Indore/Ujjain	„	338/ 0
Burwah Sanavad	„	338/40
Broach Fine M.G.,		350/52
F.G.,		343/45
Westerns Good MG		340-42
„ HG.	„	
Cambodia Fine M G		385/90
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G		355/58
Compta F.G.M.G.		355/60
Dhollera		
Kadi/Viramgam		

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 14.

T T Berlin on London	20.45
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	28.50
T T Millan on London	89.31
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	Unquoted
T T London on Prague	163.81

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUHN & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 15

In full-pressed Bales.	This Year 14-7-27	Last Year	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	21	3,13,645	2,90,668	
Central India	131	3,02,250	3,73,414	
Barsi and Nagar	28	2,01,685	2,21,731	
Hyderabad-Gaorani	55	68,754	74,028	
Berar	97	5,68,850	4,74,132	
Central Provinces	10	2,27,651	2,45,732	
Total Oomras..	342	16,82,835	16,79,707	
Dholera	1152	2,00,377	2,78,699	
N.W. Provinces ..		58,124	1,29,516	
Rajputana ..	137	58,026	1,09,657	
Sind-Punjab ..	4	1,15,971	2,93,302	
Broach		2,37,828	3,12,040	
Coompta & Dharwar	554	1,30379	1,44362	
Westerns-Northerns	262	66,991	97,513	
Cocoanada ..		407	2 684	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		37,676	60,115	
Persian	21	4,436	4,394	
American	3569	3,41,496	17,257	
Egyptian and African	436	84,350	74873	
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	252		3,347	
Total	6,424	39,19,148	32,07,476	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 7th July

In full pressed Bales. 14-7-27	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,046	3,60,755 5,12,050
Japan & China	5300	14,09 876 16,33,381
Coast Ports ..	30	23,020 22,305
Up-country by Rail		1,43,855 94,112
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		20,813 49,818
Total	6376	19,58,304 23,11,666

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 15.

100 Navinchand Damjee Bijapur 328
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Nizamabad 353
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Broach 355
200 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Sedbad 355
100 Volkart Bros. Yeotmal 350
200 Volkart Bros. Broach 350
100 Volkart Bros. Upland 350
200 Volkart Bros. Amraoti 349
100 Volkart Bros. Nandura 347
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Broach 350
100 Sholapur Mill Sangli 365
100 Colaba Land Mill Chopda 340
100 H. Nenshi Arbi 350

Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	420	
Central India ..	100	16	532	8
Central India O.	100	16	532	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	480	
Ceylon	100	..	0	
Colaba Land ..	..	..	1433	12
Mill	100	6		
Crescent ..	100	4	215	8
Dhakuibhoy ..	250	..	215	
David	500	..	250	
Duria	100	..	170	
Dawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	233	12
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	133	12
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	15	6
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	145	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	916	4
Finlay	1,000	..	146	4
Framjee Petit ..	100	..	625	
Gokak	100	5	133	12
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Bleaching etc	100	..	257	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	125	1200	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	387	
Jamashed O. ..	250	..	70	
Kataau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	95	
Kishchand	25	..	3	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1235	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6400	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	17	8
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	125	
Madras United ..	250	15	500	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1830	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	92	8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	126	4
New City of Bombay	100	10	125	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	313	12
Osmanshai (100) ..	75	..	45	
Pearl	250	8	575	
Phoenix	100	10	395	
Premier	100	..	11	4
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	690	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8800	
Simplex	100	..	178	12
Sir Shapurji, Broach	100	..	30	
Standard	500	..	1625	
Swadeshi	500	..	513	12
Swan	00	..	160	
Tata Mill O. ..	5	..	100	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	282	
Vishnu P. ..	500	35	600	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	975	

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad			405
Bombay Cotton			347 8
Bombay Dyeing	927 8,	928 12	922-8 927-8
Century ..			420
Central India			532 8
Colaba Land			143 12
Crescent			212 8
Edward Sassoon			
Fazulbhoy	916-8,	916-4,	907 8 $66-4
Finlays			148
Globe			29
Gokak			133 12
Indian Bleaching			237 8
Indore Malwa			380
Kohinoor			1245
Madhowjee			125
Mathuradas			80
Meyer Sassoon			92 8
Mysore			126 4
New Great			313 12
Pearl	573-12	580	570 575
Pabany			233 12
Phoenix			395
Simplex ..			178 12
Swadeshi			513 12
Swan Mills			160
Tata Mills			100
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.			77 9 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			103 8

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 15.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

	Increase or Decrease on week.
Anglo Java (2/)	
Anglo Malay (1)	—0 0 7 1/2
Bahias (1)	— 0 1 3
Burma Rubber (1)	
Chersonese (2/)	— 0 0 1 1/2
Cicely (2/)	— 0 0 4 1/2
East Java (1)	— 0 2 6
Java Investment (1)	— 0 0 7 1/2
Kuala Reman (5/)	
Kwaloe (2/)	— 0 0 1 1/2
Merban (2/)	— 0 0 3
Mergui Crown (2/)	— 0 0 3
Moeply Valley (1)	
Pegoh (1)	— 0 1 3
Rim Malacca (2/)	— 0 0 7 1/2
Sialang (1)	— 0 1 3
Tandjong (1)	— 0 5 2
United Serdang (2/)	— 0 0 1 1/2
United Temiang (2/)	
United Patanis (1)	— 0 0 7 1/2
Devon Estates (1)	— 0 0 6
Highlands & Lowlands (1)	—0 0 0 7 1/2
East Asiatic (2/)	
Travancore Rubber Co. (1)	
Malacca Rubber Plantations (1)	— 0 2 6
Stock of rubber in London.—64,163 tons	
Increase on week	246 tons

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug £8/12/6
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment paid July/Aug £16/0/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Quoted July/Aug £19/0/0

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

(From Our Financial Correspondent).
July 15.

Although the money market has been quiet, considerable funds have been needed for financing Government security operations. As far as requirements for trade are concerned the money market is in a comfortable position. The rate for call funds reached a high point of 3-1|2 per cent. on Tuesday, but has ranged daily between 3 per cent and 3-1|4 per cent. There has been a further shrinkage in trade demand amounting some Rs. 190 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 2-1|2 per cent., six months 3 per cent and twelve months 4 to 4-1|2 per cent.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 8th July 1927, indicates an increase of Rs. 29.14 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 22,46,84,000, as compared with Rs. 46.15 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 28.09, an increase of 1.27 per cent over last week. Government securities have declined by Rs. 101.07 lacs. Loans, Cash Credits and Inland Bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 43.50 lacs, Rs. 128.43 lacs and Rs. 38.64 lacs respectively. Government deposits as well as other deposits are down, the former by Rs 254.97 lacs, to Rs. 7.22 crores, probably due to the beginning of the month requirements, and the latter by Rs. 19.97 lacs to Rs. 71.50 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

Subscriptions for conversions of 6 per cent 1927 and 5-1|2 per cent 1928 Bonds to the New Loan will be opened on Monday the 18th instant and it is fully expected that conversions will be on a fairly large scale. Cash subscriptions will be received on and after the 20th July and these transactions it is believed will also be for substantial amounts.

The activity noted in the gilt-edged market last week has continued unimpared with a moderate turnover. Although prices were firm during the forepart of the week a slight sagging tendency was noted towards the end occasioned in part by today's settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Paper declined to Rs. 77-10, while 1945-55 Loan improved to Rs. 108-9. 5 per cent 1925 and 1933 were unchanged at Rs. 102-8 and Rs. 103-9. 5-1|2 per cent 1928 Bonds kept steady at Rs. 106-9. 6 per cent 1927 and 1930 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 100-12 and Rs. 105-10; 1930 at Rs. 106-14 and 1932 at Rs. 108-1. 6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan improved to Rs. 113. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 89-9.

The Currency return as of 7th July 1927 shows an increase of Rs. 112-.35 lacs in note circulation now reaching Rs. 173-69 crores. Silver coins also show an improvement of Rs. 113-43 lacs to Rs. 99.48 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores and Rs. 8.99 crores respectively. Securities in India stand at Rs. 35.45 crores, a decrease of about one lacs from last week. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 79.58 as against 79.94 a week ago. Last week's record figure for silver holdings (both coin and bullion) in the Paper Currency Reserve has not been surpassed and the figure now stands at Rs. 108.47 crores.

The select committee on the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill is to meet in Calcutta on the 18th July to discuss the remaning portions of the bill. The deliberations are expected to continue until about the 28th July. The results of this conference are being awaited with great interest throughout India.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market has been characterised by steadiness throughout the week under review with sellers at 1s. 5-13|16d. and buyers at 1s. 5-7|8d. with 27|32d. available. Increased activity was observed on Wednesday with a rise of 1|32d. in the rate owing chiefly to firm advices from Calcutta as a result of export bills showing. Further steadying effect might have been noted save for the increase from £500,000 to £750,000 for Government tenders for the coming week. Transactions this week showed a slight increase due to strength in outside markets. In the local market, however, operations were still on a limited scale for export bills. The undertone of the market is steady. The following are the forward rates:—July 1s. 5-27|32d., August 1s. 5-7|8d., September 1s. 5-29-32d., October|November 1s. 5-15 16d, December|February 1s. 6d., and March 1s. 5-31|32d.

According to a press communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency, tenders to the amount of £1,265,000 were received on Wednesday, the 13th July at 1s. 5-7|8d. and these tenders received approximately 39-1|2 per cent of their tenders. Lower tenders were rejected. £750,000 will be offered on Wednesday, the 20th July 1927, under the same conditions as previously announced.

The dollar sterling quotation eased slightly from Dol. 4.85-9|16 to Dol. 4.85-15|32 but close steady at Dol. 4.85-1|2. French francs and Belga remained unchanged at 124.01 and 34.91 respectively. The Italian lira further declined to 89.25.

GOLD.

In general dull conditions prevailed in the gold market with a small fluctuation of six pies per tola in the price of ready gold. There has been a cessation of the movement of gold from up-country to Bombay, while there has been no increased demand from there. The steady tone in the exchange market, particularly for forward deliveries, has contributed to the easy condition of this market. The daily average offtake has declined to about 12,000 tolas, while stocks on hand on account of new arrivals, have increased approximately to some 5 lacs tolas. The price of gold in London opened at 84s. 11-1|2d. declined to 84s. 10-1|2d. on Tuesday and closed at 84s. 11-1|4d. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 13-7-9 for ready and Rs. 13-8-3 for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7-3 for ready, Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-7-9 for 15th July settlement and Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-7-9 for 15th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £25,000 gold. Including these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £66,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 55,80,498 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £7,500.

SILVER.

Continued speculative activity with a moderate volume of business dominated the silver market during the past week, with a dormant tone at the close due to lowered offtake. China advices and local buying by China Banks exerted no particular influence on the market. However, sales for American account as well as selling on the part of local dealers somewhat depressed rates. The prices of ready silver opened at Rs. 58-15, improved to Rs. 59-3 and after declining to Rs. 58-12 closed at Rs. 58-14. The daily average offtake now stands at 100 bars and stocks on hand are down to 4200 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London improved from 2s. 6-3|4d. to 2s. 6-15|16d. but closed at 2s. 6-13|16d. In London the highest and lowest quotations during the week were 26d. and 25-7|8d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59-3 and Rs. 58|12 for ready and 15th July settlement and Rs. 59-5 and Rs. 58-14 for 17th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £5,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £225,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 104 bars and Rs. 12,169 in coin. There is no shipment of silver this week from London.

WEEKLY YARN MARKET.

The continued activity in raw cotton prices has produced a slightly better feeing in the yarn market and inquiries have considerably increased from several consuming Districts during the week under review. Prices offered are in many cases very low and have not resulted in actual business but dealers have been able to sell their stocks at slightly better rates and have now been holding the balance for higher prices. Mills have been as firm as ever inasmuch as it does not pay them to sell their holdings at any lower rates and they expect to get their rates in the near future. Dealers, on the whole, have been able to realise that there is no possibility of any material decline in prices and the present level of prices in yarns is so far much cheaper and on demand improving prices will have to go up much further. They have, therefore, been inclined to pick up any special lots wherever they are able to do so and there has been somewhat better turnover during the week under review in all kinds of yarns, particularly in Indian yarns. In case of Manchester yarns, prices realised for stock lots by the dealers are not satisfactory and in case of Japanese and Shanghai yarns although the turnover is better, the improvement is very very slow.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Recent quotations from Manchester have been showing a further advance in sympathy with cotton prices and this makes the chance for fresh forward business more and more remote. In case of stock lots sales are restricted and do not give enough margins to the dealers inspite of cheap purchases.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Turnover has been slightly better from stock as well as for near deliveries whereas no forward business has been possible on account of Import Houses quoting much higher rates. Mercerised yarns and two-fold Egyptians have been showing more strength whereas the single yarns do not show much life on account of keen competition from Shanghai and Manchester Yarns of similar grade. Sampin and Exchange do not show any important change during the week.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Offtake has been showing a gradual and steady improvement and up-country buyers have been picking up cheap grade yarns at lower rates wherever they are able to do so. This has naturally produced a better feeling in the market and dealers have been quoting about half an anna per lb. higher at the close of the week. The improvement seems to be very likely to continue further in the course of the next few weeks.

INDIAN YARNS.

Mills have been quoting very firm prices and the sales made by them have been yet restricted inspite of the firm undertone and the raw material prices do not show substantial rise as is expected and this is principally due to the very restricted demand from all the consuming centres which have been operating on a small scale and just for their immediate requirements. As monsoon has been so far satisfactory and as cotton prices do not show any inclination to go down to any appreciable extent, it seems very likely that the buyers will have to enter the market very freely and to make satisfactory purchases before it is too late and before the Mills have revised their rates and put them higher. The meeting between the deputation of the Mill owners and the Viceroy at Simla has formally ended as usual with some hope of protection to the Mill Industry although nothing can be said at the moment regarding the actual results.

On the whole we expect a gradual advance in prices in all kinds of yarns, if cotton continues to keep steady at or about this level.

AMERICAN RAW COTTON SITUATION.

CALLS BUSINESSLIKE DELIBERATIONS

It probably is within the limits of observeators to state that there seldom was a season without crop scare especially during the months of July and August. Any conclusion regarding the prospective crop will be of no use at this period and we do not think to indulge in lengthy criticism would be helpful.

In fact, about the only safe judgment that can be rendered at this time is that no figures of bales should be dealt but the weekly weather reports by the Agricultural department should be followed The recent reports are decidedly favourable on the whole—so far no damage is reported by the boll weevil.

While we make no prediction, we confess that we do not catch the logic of the contention that a big consumption for one year means a larger one for the next. The ability to eat a full meal may be indicative of gastronomic capacity of low prices and shortage of Indian crop, but it is not necessarily a proof of a keen appetite at 18 cent level. Under unusual conditions of record crop and low prices, the world consumption is likely to be 16 million bales, but at present level of price it is safer to count for 15 million bales for the coming season because present year's record consumption will enlarge the world's stocks of goods and spinners have increased materially their respinners have increased absorption of cotserves of raw material, might be an excellent argument against large takings next year.

There must be sound basis or improving trade to provide the assurance for increased absorption of cotton. At present the working parity between cotton and goods is becoming against. A threat of a short crop during the past four seasons resulted into heavy losses to dealers and with an expected carry over of 7 million bales, it is doubtful whether they will again err.

Looking to the prospects of the new crop and the balance which will be carried over from present season, when read in conjunction with world's cotton industry there is no excuse for a stampede. The situation calls for a businesslike deliberation for the future. The crop will begin to move with usual pressure and the scarcity of contracts that hitherto had played into hands of speculative buyers promises soon to be converted into excess of offerings through the rising volume of hedges.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay July 15.

The demand from up country for ready sugars was good and with the steadier advices from Java there was good enquiry both for Near at hand and Forward positions and prices have been advanced by two to three pence per cwt. all round. There is no direct business doing by Importers but fair quantity changed hands in White Javas July September at sh. 14|6 to 14|8 and October-December at 14|10 to sh. 15| and January March at sh. 15|3 to sh. 15|4 all Free Bombay Harbour terms.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steadier markets with good deal and for ready sugars and fair business doing. Java reported a quiet but steady market with small fluctuations and good business doing chiefly for China and Europe.

American Terminals reported highest on the 12th instant quoting 2.83, 2.91 and 2.75 for September December and March and lowest of 13th instant quoting 2.76, 2.84 and 2.70 for some positions.

London reported a quiet market and Terminals were quoted highest on the 12th at sh. 15|11 1|4, sh 14|9 and sh. 14|6 for August October and December delivery on lowest on the 14th quoting sh. 15|8 1|4sh, 14|7 1|2 and 14|5 1|4 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Ready Rs. 14-12-0 sh. 14|5 F.B. Harbour stocks 70,000 bags.

T. M. O. June sh. 14|4 F. B. Harbour stocks 70,000 bags.

T. M. O. July September sh. 14|7 F. B. Harbour stocks 70,000 bags.

T. M. O. October December sh. 14|11 F. B. Harbour stocks 70,000 bags.

T. M O. January March sh. 15|4 F. B. Harbour stocks 70,000 bags.

Beet ready Rs. 14-10-0 sh. 14|3 F.B. Harbour stocks 50,000 bags.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 14.

October	17.80
December	18.04 + .02
January	18.13 + .05
March	18.32
May	18.46 + .01
Middling Spot	17.75 + .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 14.

July	17.39 + .08
October	17.70 + .04
Middling Spot	17.40 + .05

NEW YORK.

New York, July 14

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York, 10.30 a.m.—	
July	17.63
October	17.95
January	18.27
New York, Noon Call.—	
July	17.50
October	17.84
January	18.15
New Orleans, 9 a.m.—	
July	17.48
October	17.83
January	18.12

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A

New York, July 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 14.

July	9.43 + .05
August	9.45 + .06
September	9.52 + .06
October	9.57 + .07
November	9.60 + .07
December	9.64 + .07
January	9.70 + .08
February	9.72 + .09
March	9.76 + .08
April	9.78 + .09
May	9.82 + .09
June	9.83 + .09
July	9.84 + .09
Middling Spot	9.52 + .02

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 14.

Scinde, Good	7.75
Scinde, Fully Good	7.95
Scinde, Fine	8.15
Bengal, Good	7.75
Bengal Fully Good	7.95
Bengal, Fine	8.15
Oomra, Good	8.15
Oomra, Fully Good	8.40
Oomra, Fine	8.65
Broach, Good	8.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.45
Broach, Fine	8.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 14.

July	19.03 + .48
August	19.06 + .48
September	19.11 + .48
October	19.18 + .44
November	19.15 + .47
December	19.10 + .46
January	19.05 + .47
February	19.02 + .47
March	18.99 + .47
April	18.98 + .47
May	18.96 + .47
June	18.96 + .47
July	18.96 + 47
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	19.10 + .30

SALES.

Liverpool, July 14.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	1,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	350

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 14.

Smoked sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/2 3/4 buyers.

Smoked sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/4 7/8 sellers.

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/4 3/4 buyers.

Pale Crepe lb. Spot 1/4 7/8 sellers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 14.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
July/Aug shipment value 52/6.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
July/Aug shipment sellers 53/3.

Wheat, Australian.—
July/Aug shipment buyers 54/6.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
July/Aug shipment value 54/6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 14.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	25 7/8
Forward	25 15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 14.

Bar, Gold, Fine, per oz 84:4:11 1/4

PHOSFERINE for Weariness.

Miss Ivy Duke,

the well-known Actress and famous British Film Star, *Writes* :—

"THE restorative qualities of Phosferine are really remarkable. Film work is at all times one of the most exacting forms of art, and often it is one of the most exhausting; but Phosferine invariably repairs the damage done by working on tense scenes in the glare of high-power lamps in the studio, and out in the open in all sorts of weather. It is the most wonderful tonic I know for bracing up one after a prolonged spell of all-night work, and its invigorating effect on the nerves that have to bear a heavy strain is really wonderful. Mr. Guy Newall, my husband, has also found Phosferine an invaluable remedy for physical weariness and brain-fag, as it adds enormously to one's powers of endurance."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED. Ludgate Hill, London, England
Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 15.

The market ruled steady on local operators buying. Closing prices were as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.
Ready	58|15|0		
Ashad	58|13|6	58|15|6	58|13|6	58|15|6
Shravan	58|15|0	59|1|0	58|14|0	59|1|0
Bhadrwa	58|14|0	59|0|0	58|14|0	59|0|0

Shanghai Exchange —Opened 2.6-13|16
Closed 2.6 3|4

New York Silver 56 3/8

GOLD.

Bombay, July 15.

The market ruled quiet but steady as under:—

Ready Bar Gold	21	8	0
Ashad	21	7	9
Shravan	21	8	0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 15

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13-16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 897.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 967.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 952
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126-1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 136 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.91.
London—Rome Liras 89.25.
London—Berlin Marks 20 44.
Tone of exchange.—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 15.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4.1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 14.

Interest. Day to Day Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Interest. 7 Day's Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 15.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 14th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,960
Linseed	2,513
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	139
Poppyseed	383
Groundnuts	1,396
Castorseed	1,476
Rice	1,674
Myrabollams	10
Cottonseed z	4,33.
Mowraseed	264
Gram	876
Joowar z z	88
Barley	167
Bajree	808
Coal	2,629 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), July 13.

Wheat Rs. 4/11/, Rs. 4/13/6, Rs. 4/6 to 4/14, 800 maunds weather is unsettled.

Gram Rs. 4/1/9, Rs. 3/13 to 4/. 600 maunds.

Barley Rs. 3/6/9, Rs. 3/2/6 to 3/3/, 300 maunds market condition steady.

Rapeseed Rs. 7/14/. Rs. 7/8 to 8/0/0, 100 maunds.

Cottonseed Rs. 4/3, Rs. 4/0/0.

Rapeseed oil Rs. 19/2/0.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 15.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 47/11 Lowest 57/9 Closing 48/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/5 Closing 4/5/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery July Opening 58/14 Closing 59/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/4 Closing 54/10.

(The Asiatic Petroleum Company (India) Limited.)

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

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MARINE
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(Jewellery)
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Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager. R. J. DUFF.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Malwa" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Hardwood League: Cheshires vs. B. B. R. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THE SOCIETY OF THE HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner of the above Society will be held on Wednesday, the 27th inst. at 8-15 p.m. at the Willingdon Sports Club. Members who have not received the intimation will kindly communicate with the undersigned.

B. S. TURKHUD,
Hon. Secretary.
1, Lamington Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

TEA PARTY TO MR. GIRI.

A small tea party will be given to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, by the Bombay Andhra Association in honour of Mr. V. V. Giri, Indian Workers' Delegate to the Tenth International Labour Conference at Geneva, who has just returned from Europe.

VEDIC DHARMA.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, on Sunday, the 17th inst. at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Sreeman Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi will deliver a lecture on "Preaching of Vedic Dharma in Colonies."

MR. V. V. GIRI.

Under the joint auspices of the Madrassee Union and the Hindu Sabha (Parel Branch) a public meeting will be held at 7 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at the premisse of the Bengal Club, Noble House, Parel, when Mr. V. V. Giri will deliver a lecture on his impressions on the recent Geneva International Labour Conference.

MUSICAL CONCERT AT VILE PARLE.

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Friends' Union Prof. Devendrappa, of Mysore Palace, will play on various musical instruments to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gujarati Rashtriya School Hall.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "Kathopanishad" at the Asthik Samaj, Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

ASTHIKA SAMAJ: BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, there will be a discourse on "Sanatana Dharma" by Sjt. T. P. V. Sreenivasachariar of Brindaban, in Tamil in the usual premises of the Samaj to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Swarajya Sabha will be held on Sunday (the 17th inst.) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

DR. UNVALA'S LECTURE.

Dr. Jamshed M. Unvala, Ph.D., will deliver a lecture on "Ceramic Art" to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Prince of Wales Museum, Esplanade Road, Fort, when Revd. Dubr, S.J., Principal of the St. Xavier's College will preside.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 15.
Previous Closing Rate	18.13
To-day's Opening	18.30
Difference	+ 17
To-day's Closing	18.55
Difference	+ .42

LIVERPOOL.

	London, July 15.
Previous Closing Rate	9.70
To-day's Opening	9.70
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing	9.72
Difference	+ .02
Broach.—April/May	Rs. 363

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

Silver Ready	Rs. 25 14 0
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	Rs. 25 13 0
	One anna lower.

Tone of market.—Steady.

HIGH COURT.

NAGDEVI MURDER CASE.

ALL FOUND GUILTY.

3 HANGED, 1 TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(1) Munnakhan Nazir Ahmad Khan (2) Ashakaliy Alihussein (3) Gulamdastgir Mahomed Amirkhan (4) Abankhan Jumanakhan were placed before Mr. Justice Baker and a special Jury on a chare of murder and abetement. The Advocate General, Mr. Kanga, appeared with Mr. Somaji for the prosecution. Mr. Velani for accused No. 1, 3 and 4 and Mr. Poonawala for No. 2 defended the case.

The Prosecution story in brief is that the said four accused assaulted one Majid a fruit seller on or about 27th April in the morning at 6-30 a.m. at Nagdevi Street near a mosque.

15 witnesses for prosecution were examined.

On Friday Morning the Advocate General adressed the Jury. After that defence counsel, Messrs Velani and Poonawala adressed the court. His Lordship summed up the case and the Jury rose at 5 o'clock to decide the matter and found all the four accused guilty. His Lordship, agreeing with the Jury sentenced No. 1, 2 and 3 to be hanged and No. 4 to be transported for life.

ALLEGATIONS AND DENIAL

JUDGE WARNS DEVKABAI

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN MARRIAGE CASE

Further hearing was resumed yesterday before Justice Blackwell at the High Court of the action filed by Mulji Damji, a Jain Cutchi youth, aged 22, claiming a declaration that he was legally married to a minor girl, Kasturbai.

The girl herself and her mother Devkabai who are both defendants deny the marriage.

Mr. M. P. Amin, with Mr. Motilal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Suraiya and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. O'Gorman with Mr. Makanji Juthabhai Mehta instructed by Messrs. Ardeshar Hormusji and Co., represented the defendants.

At the outset plaintiff's counsel Mr. Amin intimated to the Court that several of the plaintiff's witnesses had received threats from the other side.

At His Lordship's desire, three witnesses went into the box and made a statement.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BRIDE'S MOTHER.

Khimji Murji said that the first defendant Devkabai daily went to his place and showered abuses on him. She invoked ruin on his family for having got the girl married.

The witness further stated that some riff-raffs (Mavalis) were loitering about his house and he apprehended violence from them. He could not say who those men were.

"THE COURT WILL PROTECT YOU."

His Lordship (to witness): This Court will protect you. Pay no attention to such threats. If you receive any threats, complain to the police, saying the judge has instructed you to do so.

Damji Lalji, another witness, stated that on 26th June last, he was assailed at 2-30 p.m. by a Mahomedan named Abdulla who told him that he (witness) was assisting plaintiff in this case, and the settlement was put off. The man threatened to kill witness if he gave evidence. Witness had filed a complaint in the Police Court about this.

The witness further stated that five or six days ago his sister was returning from the temple Devkabai met her on the way and told her that as he (witness) was giving evidence in this case, she would take vengeance on him.

Devsey Ruttonsey, another witness, went into the box and stated that Devkabai went to his place and abused him ten or twelve days ago.

JUDGE'S WARNING.

His Lordship gave a warning that if anybody interfered with witnesses on either side, they would be severely punished.

DEVKABAI IN WITNESS BOX.

Devkabai was then called into the box. She appeared with her face completely veiled.

His Lordship asked if she had any objection to unveil her face?

Witness: In the presence of so many men how can I do so?

His Lordship: They won't hurt you. (Laughter).

His Lordship then suggested that she should remove the veil and turn her face towards him and not towards them.

Devkabai accordingly drew back her veil just sufficiently to enable the judge to see her face.

His Lordship put the various allegations regarding threats to her and asked her if they were true.

She denied the charges, and in a plaintive voice pleaded that the witnesses were telling lies.

His Lordship in a stern voice, warned her that if she gave any such threats, she would be severely punished.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF PLAINTIFF.

The cross-examination of the plaintiff Mulji Damji was then resumed by defendants' counsel Mr. O'Gorman.

Counsel: I am putting it to you that the whole story you told about your marriage with any girl is purely fictitious.

Witness:—No. It's a fact.

I put it to you, that if there was any such marriage, it was with some other girl?—It was with Kasturbai, the second defendant. And she accompanied me in the carriage after the ceremony was over.

Did you live with the girl, whoever she was?—Yes.

Did you live together as husband and wife?—Yes.

His Lordship (to Mr. O'Gorman): You are putting it in legal language. You and I understand it but the witness probably may not. (Laughter).

Mr. O'Gorman then put the question in a simpler and more explicit language, to which the witness replied in the affirmative.

His Lordship then suggested to Mr. O'Gorman to ask witness about his marital relations with the girl, as medical evidence might be necessary.

Counsel then put some delicate questions on the point, to which the witness replied in a frank manner, without any reserve, amidst considerable laughter.

The Court then rose for the day.

THE TATA BOMBSHELL.

UNWARRANTED AND INDEFENSIBLE STATEMENT.

VIEWS OF SHARE BROKERS.

With regard to the statement issued by Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., about the present and prospective situation, following remarks are made by leading share Brokers in their reports:—

Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons state that the statement by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., that there is no expectation of forthcoming dividends for Ordinary and Deferred shares during the next two or three years has come as an intense shock to the financial community. As far as is known, there are no other countries in the world maintaining stable systems of finance and industry, wherein such an unprecedented action on the part of Managing Agents could occur. Leading financiers and bankers regard the matter as indefensible. It is generally believed that the share-holders are not likely to accept the situation silently, and the coming meeting next month should prove interesting and may shed light on the propriety of managing agents in issuing prematurely such an announcement.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones state in their weekly circular that on Tuesday "there came a bombshell in the shape of the publication by Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., of a statement advising the public that under certain conditions payment of any dividends on Tata Steel Ord. and Defd. shares was probably unlikely for two to three years. In consequence, weakness developed in almost all shares in this section and we fear that the bottom has not yet been reached."

Messrs. Forbes & Lund in a special report regarding Tata Iron & Steel state as under:—

"We now turn to the immediate future. While giving advance figures of profits for last year, the Agents have thought fit to advise share holders that there is little prospect of last year's profits being repeated during the next two or three years. We consider that such a statement is premature, unwarranted, uncalled for and founded on no intellegent or calculated anticipation of the future."

The above report is a detailed one and from want of space we do not publish it to-day, but hope to do at the earliest opportunity.

CONTRARY TO USUAL PRACTICE.

Mr. Motilal of Messrs Motilal Bawabhai share Brokers, informed our representative that the press "communique" issued by Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., was received with surprise by the market. The shareholders fail to understand the necessity of such a statement. Generally it is customary that the President of a limited company gives his views at the time of the annual meeting regarding present and prospective future of the concern. These views are generally optimistic and in usual way are encouraging to the usual holders. Thus it is contrary to the usual practice that the Agents of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., should have issued the statement. If the Agents wanted to safeguard the interest of the shareholders they ought to have given a detailed report showing the working of the company.

When on the 27th August 1926 Sir Cawasji sounded a note of warning against the excessive speculation the reply of the Agents was well guarded in the interest of the shareholders and was received with confidence by the public and led them to believe that the condition was not so gloomy as stated by Sir Cawasji. At this time Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 56 and Defferds were quoted at Rs. 190. Now after about 10 months when the same prices were ruling, the Agents have come to realize that the holders of Ordinary and Defferd shares are not likely to get any dividends. It thus becomes useless to issue such notes of warning by the Agents which are aimed directly as a safety but has indirectly resulted in heavy losses to share-holders.

E. I. RLY. CO.'S APPEAL AGAINST MILL

DISMISSED BY HIGH COURT

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jhaveri and Baker on the appellate side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by the East Indian Railway Company against the Ahmedabad Spinning and Manufacturing Co.

The Ahmedabad Spinning and Manufacturing Company alleged that they sent 87 bales of cloth from Ahmedabad to Sealdah (Calcutta) in June 1921, out of which two bales were delivered short. In respect of this shortage they claimed Rs. 1,900 against B. B. and C. I. Railway, North Bengal Railway and East Indian Railway. The sub-judge of Ahmedabad dismissed the suit against the first two railways, but awarded Rs. 1,637 as against the third railway. The decree was confirmed in appeal by the District Judge of Ahmedabad. The railway then approached the High Court, contending that they had taken all reasonable care and precautions, and were not responsible for the shortage which was probably due to theft on the train.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

APPEAL DISMISSED

DECREE AGAINST RAILWAY COMPANY

Ahmedabad Ginning Manufacturing Co. Ltd. had filed a suit, against the B.B. & C.I. Railway, North Bengal Railway and the E. I. Railway claiming Rs. 1,900 in the court of 4th sub-Judge's court at Ahmedabad. The learned Judge had passed decree for Rs. 163 in favour of the plaintiff against the third defendant.

The third defendant the East India Railway Company appealed against the order of the Lower Court before the assistant Judge at Ahmedabad who dismissed the appeal.

The Company appealed to the High Court of Bombay and the appeal was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell and Mr. Justice Zaveri who dismissed the appeal.

4 YEARS R. I. FOR THEFT

Yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Patker and a Common Jury one Pandu Laxman was put up for trial under the charge of commiting theft.

Mr. Bhagwati appeared for the Prosecution.

Hir Lordship sentenced the accused to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE OF GAMBLING

PATHANS FINED

For gaming in a common gaming house at Duncan Road on the 3rd floor of Tamboowalla chawl, twelve Pathans were fined Rs. 15/- each by Mr. P. L. Thacker, presiding Magistrate at Mazagon, on Friday afternoon. The premises were raided by Inspector Shaikh Husein of the Nagpada police station who after arresting the accused seized the dice, which was the instrument of gaming together with a sum of Rs. 9. His Worship whilst disposing of the case, ordered a reward to be given to the informant.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Jackson presided at a meeting of the Bengal Presidency council of women on Thursday evening, at Calcutta.—A.P.

Among those who arrived in Bombay yesterday by S.S. "Ranpura" were: H.H. the Yuvraj of Mysore, Lord Russell of Liverpool, Mr. Justice Madhavan Nair, Raja Urs, Prof. A. M. Moulvi, Messrs. V. V. Giri, S. R. Bomanji, M. H. Masina and Jamnadas Mehta.

Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member, Government of India arrived in Calcutta by the Punjab Mail on Friday morning in connection with the meeting of the Select Committee on Reserve Bank Bill which commences on the 18th instant. Sir Basil Blackett is staying as the guest of Sir Alexander Murray.—A.P.

H. E. the Governor of Bengal leaves Calcutta on the 10th instant on a tour of East and North Bengal.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Kirkee Gymkhana Races on Thursday.

The opening meet of the Poona and Kirkee Hounds tooks place on Thursday at Government House, Ganeshkhind, where teh Governor of Bombay entertained the members of the Hunt to brackfast.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON KHADI WORKER

WANTED IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION

The Secretaries Reception Committee, Shri Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, has sent the following letter to the Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji Saheb of Cutch.

Sir,—We have the honour to inform you that a meeting of the Reception Committee of Shri Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, held on Sunday the 10th inst. it was resolved to address the following telegram to your good-self as head of the Cutch State at present:—

"Meeting of Reception Committee Shri Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad have heard with horror and indignation the news of murderous assault upon Mr. Gokuldas Khimji, the selfless worker in the cause of Cutchi Praja at Bhuj, and would beg most respectfully Maharaj Kumar Saheb to take immediate steps to investigate the matter and bring offenders to justice" and accordingly the said telegram was despatched.

We regret to have to inform you that we have as yet received no acknowledgment of the telegram nor any intimation as to the action proposed to be taken by the Durbar in the matter. We can not too strongly, impress upon your notice the seriousness of the matter, and the extreme gravity of the concern to the Cutch Durbar and Cutch people. It is hardly necessary to stress the possibility of mis-understanding of the Durbar's inactivity or indifference in such matters, and we hope you will lose no time in adopting energetic steps in this regard."

THE CHIEF PRIEST OF THE BOHRAS.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY

On the invitation of Messrs. Hatim Company and Faiz-e-Hooseini His Holiness Sirdar Tahir Saifudin Saheb, the Chief Priest of the Daoodi Bohras arrived in Bombay on Friday evening from Surat. He was expected to arrive at 7-20 p.m. on the Grant Road Station where more than a thousand members of the Bohra community had gathered together in order to receive His Holiness. An Indian band was present at the platform and as the train steamed into the station at 7-20 the band began to play but the Bohras were quite disappointed when the train stopped. It was found out that His Holiness had alighted at the Bandra Station from where he had proceed direct to Daood Bagh where a feast was held on the occasion of the annual Fateha ceremony of Sayedna Hatim Bin Ebrahim Saheb. According to the programme His Holiness was to arrive at the Grant Road Station but as there was no time available for the evening prayers, His Holiness alighted at Bandra Station and after performing his evening prayers proceeded to Daood Bagh in a motor car. Those who had assembled at the Grant Road Station were naturally disappointed but when the cause of their disappointment was explained to them they merrily left the Station and proceeded to Daood Bagh.

A GODOWN ABLAZE.

COIR BUNDLES DESTROYED

A fire broke out in the early hours of Friday morning at Dongri Street, in a coir godown belonging to Vali Mohmed which resulted in a loss to the extent of Rs. 500. The godown contained 80 bundles of coir out of which 50 were destroyed by fire and water. On receipt of information fire engines from Mandvi and Babula Tank arrived on the scene and put out the fire in half an hour. The cause of fire is not known.

HOUSEBREAKING BY NIGHT

AN ACCUSED REMANDED

In connection with the case of housebreaking reported recently at the premises of Mr. N. H. Engineer at Karanjia Buildings, Grant Road, in the course of which property of the value of Rs. 8352 consisting of ornaments and clothes were stolen, the police have succeeded in arresting one Mahomed Abdul Kareem and recovering Rs. 3388 being part of the property stolen. The accused was placed before Mr. Thakar, Presidency Magistrate on Friday morning and remanded for further inquires.

(Continued from page 6.)

ing the revenue, Local bodies however, do not, like the Legislative Council, have to vote funds for any departments which are not fully under their own control. They now have complete powers of self-taxation within the limits set by the Government of India Act, and complete control over the expenditure of these resources. Most local bodies can increase their revenues and must be ready to face the resulting unpopularity. This is perhaps the hardest as it is the most important of the duties of self-governing institutions.

It is not possible for Government to increase the grants to local bodies from a stationary revenue. Financial stability is the first duty of Government, and a lax attitude which would impair that stability would very quickly react upon the financial condition of local bodies.

LESSONS OF DEMOCRACY

LOCAL BODIES SHOULD TAX THEMSELVES

INAUGURATION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE

POONA, July 15.

The Provincial Conference of Local Bodies of the Bombay Presidency commenced its session to-day at the Council Hall, Poona, under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Gulam Hussein Hiydaytulla, Minister for Local Self-Government. The Conference was a representative gathering including members of the Bombay Government Ministers and a large number of delegates who represented Municipalities, District and Taluka Local Boards and village authorities, including village panchayats. After a short speech of welcome by the Chairman of the General Committee of the local self-Government institute Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatulla was elected the President of the Conference on the proposal of Rao Bahadur Pai. In a short speech the President said that it had been insinuated in certain quarters that local bodies received less assistance from Government than in pre-reform days. That was not correct. They had received more help as could easily be seen from a perusal of the budgets in which greater provision had been made for local bodies than in pre-reform days. Government wanted to give equal facilities to all municipalities. He had great sympathy for local bodies and promised to do his best for them. A report on the steps taken and the results achieved on the resolutions passed at the last conference was then presented and also a report recording the work done by the General Committee in connection with the foundation of the institute. The constitution and rules and regulations of the local self-Government institute were paced before the conference which was then addressed by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson who was accompanied by Lady Wilson. Sir Lesie formally inaugurated the local Self-Government Institute.

HEALTH WEEK EXHIBITION.

Synchronising with the Conference a Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Exhibition has been arranged by the Provincial Committee of the National Baby Week Bombay Presidency under the patronage of Lady Wilson, President of the Committee with the object of laying before the delegates means of carrying on propaganda on matters relating to public health and maternal and infant welfare. Lady Wilson in a short speech to the Conference pointed out that during the last four years serious efforts had been made to educate the public on public health a subject of vital importance to the nation. She expressed her gratitude for the assistance given by local bodies to the Bombay National Baby Week Committee.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar and Mr. Munsiff, Director of Public Health who addressed the conference dwelt on the importance of national health and requested the delegates to carry on propaganda through local bodies.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the Governor and Lady Wilson Sir Gulam Hussain said that the institute had already begun to function before it was formally inaugurated. They looked to Government for continued assistance for the institute inspite of financial stringency. He referred to Lady Wilson's solicitude for infant welfare in the Presidency which he said was greatly appreciated.

After some discussion on the village panchayats the Conference adjourned.—A.P.

Sir Leslie Wilson delivered the inaugural address at the Local Self-Government Institute, in the course of which he said:—

"I must confess my firm belief that, if it be not true of all countries at all times, it is undeniably true in the peculiar circumstances of the Indian polity of to-day that it is primarily in the field of local self-government that the lessons of democracy can best be learnt and the great common interests that underlie the seeming clash of clauses and parties realised. It is by the tone and vitality of its local self-Government that the political capacity of this country can and will be most satisfactorily judged. This is why I regard the birth of this Institute as a most helpful augury and urge upon you to accord to it all the support you can. There must be some, and I know there are some, who have come here to-day with a deep sense of the difficulties and disappointments confronting local bodies, but difficulties, after all, are only obstacles to be overcome and the very presence of such delegates shows that they value this Institute as a means of solving their doubts and their difficulties.

The most insistent criticism of our local self-government administration is, of course, that Government have appropriated the best sources of revenue and left the local bodies, particularly the local boards, to take the leavings. The Committee appointed to consider this question has only lately reported and Government are now considering its proposals. The hands of the Local Government are, however, tightly bound by the Legislative Council and there is, undoubtedly a tendency not unnatural to all public bodies nor confined only to the Bombay Legislative Council to oppose every suggested means of increas-

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY JULY 16, 1227.

MANAGEMENT OF A CENTRAL RESERVE BANK.

In the absence of authoritative information regarding the changes already made by the Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill, the critic of the measure is at a grave disadvantage in offering constructive suggestions for the improvement of the measure. It is difficult to imagine what purpose the Committee believe is served by this needless secrecy with which it is sought to hedge round the discussions on the Bill. The Finance Member seems to consider his measure to be some sacrosanct affair to which he would not suffer even a breath of public discussion to approach before he is ready to present it in its final form to the Legislature, forgetting all the while that under a representative Legislature nothing would be so healthy as free discussion of such proposals and all the changes suggested therein. However, we may take it the Government, or rather the Finance Member, (which means the Government in this connection far more truly than the Boastful Louis XIV ever could be said to mean the State of France embodied in himself) has set his heart upon carrying through this project, whether or not it is wanted by the people or is necessary for the proper safeguard of their currency machinery or credit organisation; and, therefore, such criticism as has to be addressed to the Bill must be based on the assumption that the measure will, in one form or another, be rammed down the throat of India.

It is an open secret that they non-official colleagues of the Finance Member have succeeded, during the discussion on the Bill in Bombay last month, in radically altering that section of the proposal which relates to the proprietorship of the institution. The principle of a truly State Bank, as distinguished from a private shareholders' Bank, has been accepted; and we hope the Finance Member will have the sense of loyalty enough to abide honourably by this decision of the Select Committee. The changes, consequential on this alteration, as regards the management of the State Bank, will now occupy the attention of the Select Committee during its meetings in Calcutta next week. If the Committee is permitted by the Finance Member to be logical and consistent, in the matter of the management, with the constitution of the Bank as a State organisation, there can be no two opinions about the managing body. There is now no room for the appointment of Directors in a meeting of private share-holders of the Bank. The Directors must now be chosen from among men commanding the confidence of the public; and the surest indication of that confidence may justly be sought in the suffrages of the representatives of the people in legislatures assembled. For our part, we do not distrust the patriotism or the intelligence of our representatives in the Assembly so far as to hold that they cannot make such appointments, except to the unspeakable prejudice of all the interests concerned. But for the consolation and satisfaction of those relentless detractors of India and of Indians, who are entrenched in the most paying positions in the Government of India, let us suggest a *via media*: Let the Directors of the proposed Bank be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council, from among a panel of twenty-five or thirty individuals selected by the Assembly, with due regard to their experience, integrity and utter disinterestedness. These individuals will direct and control the ordinary working of the Bank under the Act; and in the last resort they will be, and must be, responsible to the Legislature, and be even removable by a vote of censure of that body, with if necessary a prescribed majority to guard against a possibility of miscarriage of justice. Amongst the Directors thus appointed, there may be two or three holding office in virtue of their post in the currency organisation or even in the Bank proper. We would even have no objection to the appointment of the Finance Member as the ex-officio member and president of this Directorate provided he does not make that an excuse for additional emoluments, and provide further that the titular headship of the Board of Directors is not utilised unjustly to dominate over the conduct and mangement of the Bank. We advocate the idea of the Finance Member being ex-officio in the Directorate, because we feel under present conditions it would be as well for the Bank Directorate to have a living, active link with the one and only source of embarrassment to the Bank—the Finance Department of the Government of India. A sympathetic policy in the general management and conduct of the Bank will be facilitated by this device, since the Government will be kept informed from time to time, through their Finance Member, of the conditions and problems before the Bank; and the Bank will be assured of prompt response and action by the Government in an hour of sudden emergency, which would be impossible if the Government and the Bank function in mutually exclusive and watertight compartments each by itself,

It is impossible to discuss in this article the much more vexed and complicated question of the Reserves and the general functions of the Bank. These must be left to be considered in a separate and special article by itself. Here, however, we must notice in passing the rumoured proposals of the Government of India to set up a gold coin in order to appease the demand for an effective gold standard. If all that we have seen published in this regard is reliable, Government proposals aim at giving this country a gold coin which shall not be the either the standard coin of he country, or even the unit of account in the country. It is to be an overvalued token coin, which is not intended quite to displace the rupee or to do away with the paper money; and yet it is to be inflicted on the country. Why? Would no one ask the pundits of the pedantic Finance Department why it proposes to add insult to injury in this flagrant manner? The country has been demanding an honest and effective gold standard for at least a generation past. Government plead they cannot afford to introduce such an honest gold standard, having, presumably, been themselves much too demoralised by their dishonest currency system prevailing for well over a generation now to handle honest money with perfect safety at this time of the day. But if they cannot afford to give this country what it wants and can easily have if only the Government will not cause needless obstacles in the way of such an achievement; if they will not dispense with the token coin of the silver rupee circulating at a wholly artificial rate, and yet serving all the purposes of standard money and of a universal unit of account; why do they insult the intelligence of this country gratuitously so far as to offer it a token gold coin? Do they take us to be senseless children crying for a worthless toy, who must be appeased by it matters not what kind of make-believe, what height of chicanery and subterfuge? We can understand, even if we cannot approve of, the attitude of Government hitherto in a dogged refusal of all endeavours to introduce an honest gold standard in the country. But we cannot condone this culminating camouflage which is as insulting to our intelligence, as it is bound to be an injury to our material interests in commerce and industry. It is to be hoped the members of the Select Committee will have sense and strength enough to turn down such proposals if they are made, or utilise them only to make out of them a pucca, proper, honest automatic gold standard for this country.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

The outstanding feature of the Industries Committee's Report as also of the Annual Report of the Department of Industries for 1925-26 is that Government are literally starving this vital nation-building activity. Government made an initial mistake in grossly misconstruing the criticism levelled at the Department in the Legislative Council in 1924. As Mr. Lalji Naranji points out in a separate note to the Committee's Report, the Council did not want to abolish the Department at all but only wanted it to be under an Indian Director. But Government misconstrued the Council's wishes and practically abolished the Department and then revived it under pressure from the Council "in a maimed form," in the words of Mr. Lalji, and with many important items curtailed. There were about 14 items under the control of the Director when Mr. Bell held the office. But when Mr. Bharucha took over charge several of these items were dropped. Both Mr. Lalji Naranji and Sir Manmohandas Ramji have made out a strong case for re-transferring the Factories and Boiler Inspection Department to the Director of Industries. As if to continue the shrunken form of the Department of Industries, Government warned the Industries Committee shortly after it was appointed "that their financial situation was worse than had been anticipated" and that there was little prospect in the near future of much more money being available for the Industries Department than their current budget allotment." The result of this attitude is that the Report of the Committee is as cramped as is the Department. It unduly limits the scope and possibilities of the Department. It is well that the majority of the Committee concur with the Council in demanding that the Director must be an Indian. But the Committee is unanimous in its opinion that "little can be done unless much more money can be made available than the present budget provision of one lakh of rupees." We are very happy to notice that in spite of the meagre budget provision, the Indian Director, whose services have been abruptly terminated in a manner not creditable to the authorities concerned, did much more work during his regime, single-handed and with the assistance of only one or two clerks, than his Civilian predecessor. We shall soon consider in detail his report for the year 1925-26. For the present we shall only say that he has amply demonstrated the great advantage of having an Indian experienced Director and that even a casual reading of his report is enough to show the immense possibilities of the Department. We entirely endorse the Industries Committee's opinion that little can be hoped from the Department unless it is provided with ample funds. The duty of the Council now is to see that Mr. Bharucha's services are again engaged as Director and that a more generous grant is made available to him in order to enable him to make the Department an efficient instrument of assisting and developing Indian industry.

THE UBIQUITOUS ANOPHELES.

The Bombay Improvement Trust was called upon the other day to assist in one more campaign against malaria in the city. We do not remember how many campaigns the city has waged before under the direction of all sorts of experts, white, brown and black. But the mischievous Anopheles, that is, the malaria-bearing mosquito has defied the experts, one and all, and is still abroad, twitting them with their failures. The Corporation has by now spent lakhs and lakhs, closing wells, draining swamps and even felling palm trees suspected to be breeding-places for mosquito larvae. The people have, therefore, grown sceptial and resigned and regard malaria to be about as inevitable as the municipality's water tax. It was just this scepticism that was shown by some members of the Board at the meeting on Tuesday. It is ridiculous to suppose that they would not vote a few thousands if they could feel sure of some real benefit. For very good reasons they would grant tens of thousands if the city (including themselves) could be rid of malaria. They only feel that in the race with the mosquitoes, breeding as fast as they are destroyed, they have been hitherto badly beaten, and they are naturally wary. They just want to know what malaria is due to and how it can be reduced for certain by 1 per cent. The other side had no reassuring reply but only trusted the latest expert to "do the needful." However, we are glad that the Board finally voted the grant. We should not mind if it were doubled. In us, as among the Improvement Trustees, hope springs eternal, and who knows but the newest expert may stumble upon a truly effective remedy? If the Corporaton would be content with a 50 per cent. reduction of malaria in the city during the year, we would venture to suggest to the City Fathers that they may as well concentrate their attention on keeping the city scrupulously clean.

A SINISTER DESIGN.

TAXING IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

(BY DADUBHAI P. DESAI, M.L.C.)

IV*

The whole trouble is due to the extravagance of the Government, to their faulty apprehension of the customs prevailing in the management of agricultural lands, and to the want of confidence in the views of the non-official persons, however truthful and respectable they may be.

Agricultural lands in this Presidency are either cultivated by the owners themselves or rented, or managed in partnership in which case the gross produce is shared between the owner and the cultivator. Let us take the last case first and see under what conditions the produce is shared. In Gujarat in cases where the outturn is uncertain and assessments heavy a tenant prefers the share system, e.g. rice lands; also in cases where the assessments are normal but the land has deteriorated a tenant usually prefers share system, the produce being shared in each case in the proportion of half and half and the owner supplies manure and seed and bears the Government demand and advances to the cultivator if he meets that demand, labour charges, cost of bullocks, grain, clothing, etc. In cases where the land is properly cultivated and improved and the landlord desires to grow some special crop like tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, etc. the land-owner prefers a share system, and the tenant a cash rent, and the rents are usually heavy in these cases. Again in a number of villages in a taluka there are many fields which fetch rents equal to or less than their assessments. These are no rent lands when are either cultivated by the owners or given at concession rates to a tenant for necessary improvements. The vast majority of fields, however, are cultivated by the owners themselves.

BLOCKADING PRODUCTION.

The Collectors quoted above were right in stating that very few fields were rented and to base assessments on rents would raise the land revenue higher and higher. But the wickedness of the policy lies in raising the assessments on unrented fields on the basis of those that are rented, thus penalizing no rent lands and "shared" fields and banning all improvements. It will shut out capital and blockade production and thus further reduce the annual wealth of the country. Personally I think this new move is nothing but a sinister design to tax improvements which under law could not be taxed and also to get over, by a process of self-deception, the pangs of conscience. The present practice based on law is to reduce the assessments, if during the previous thirty years,

(Continued on page 12).

*Previous articles appeared on 4th, 6th and 8th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Move Towards Federation.

The White settlers in British East Africa are on the way to secure what they anxiously desire. They have been agitating for a Federation of East African territories in the administration of which they will have a permanently preponderating voice. In Mr. Amery they have found a supporter of their claim that White supremacy in East African territories must be consolidated. The recent Colonial Conference has resulted in the appointment by the Baldwin Government of a Special Commission of Inquiry which will investigate the question of establishing a Federation of East and Central Africa so as to secure more effective co-operation between the different Governments of these territories. The Commission is to make recommendations in regard to the changes necessary, after such Federation is established in the powers and composition of the various Legislative Councils in these territories and will find out whether it is essential to have a common authority in the shape of a Federal Council.

Vague Assurances.

The British Colonial Office is aware that Indians in East and Central Africa watch with great apprehension this move on the part of the White settlers for obtaining undisturbed legisiative control over the territories through the proposed Federation. They have therefore given in the announcement about the appointment of the Special Commission vague assurances to the Indian community that His Majesty's Government "wish to make it clear that they adhere to the underlying principles of the White Paper of 1923 entitled 'Indians in Kenya' both in regard to political Status and other rights of British Indians resident in it." In view of the fact that the White Paper of 1923 hardly did justice to Indians and was set at naught by the Government of the Colony which was only too willing to please the White settlers, the Indians in East and Central Africa will be well advised in persisting in securing adequate safeguards for their status and rights under the proposed Federation. They must put their case strongly and unitedly before the Special Commission on which they must be adequately represented.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, written in reply to our leading article on the Institute which appeared in our issue of Tuesday last. We are glad to be told that things are not quite so bad as they appeared to us from the information available to us. The Principal admits the correctness of our statement that for the last four years the boiler and the steam power plant have not been in working order and students are sent out without any practical acquaintance of the manipulation of boilers and steam plant. But he adds that "this serious defect will now be remedied" and that for the delay the Architect of the Improvement Trust is mainly responsible. We wish the Principal had vigorously protested against the Architect's delay, as we are inclined to do now. The Principal further admits that "it has not been possible for about eighteen months to work the weaving plant by power" and that this is "a grave handicap" but springs a fresh surprise upon us by stating that the handicap is due to "the unsafe state of the building," though the building is only four years old. As regards the question of affiliating the Institute to the University, the Board of Management has specifically objected to the "academic" character of the University, and the reader should judge if the sneer is justified. Since, however, we are assured that the Board's decision is considered to be the best "at the present time," we still hope that at least when the University is reconstituted on the lines of the new Bill, the authorities of the Institute will reconsider their decision.

Mot Juste.

Mr. V. J. Patel did well in drawing emphatic attention to the fact that what India needs immediately is a properly equipped mercantile marine of her own and not a "Navy" which will be used for imperial purposes. In performing the christening ceremony of "S.S. Jalabala," the latest addition to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's fleet, Mr. Patel remarked that "giving India her own Navy is putting the cart before the horse." This is the *mot juste*. This is exactly what India feels about the latest "gift" of the British Government to her, a "gift" which means a further load of taxation to her. Indians want a real Navy of their own but they would like to see that a mercantile marine which serves as "an important line of defence" is built up immediately in this country. Their cry is that the coastal trade at least may be reserved for Indian-owned shipping but even this modest demand is not satisfied. Meanwhile the Scindia Company, despite the formidable obstacles placed in its way by a callous Government, is slowly but surely building up the nucleus of an Indian mercantile marine and it fully deserved the tribute which the Hon. Mr. Patel paid to it.

Tilak Memorial Committee.

We do not know the exact financial position of the Committee appointed to erect a statue in memory of the Lokamanya. It is evident, however, that the committee is inclined to have "A Bronze Memorial Statue." And, it has invited architects to submit "suitable sketches and drawings of the pedestal and foundation of the statue." No remuneration, however, is, we are told, offered for the drawings from the architects. All this suggests an ambiguous and strange procedure. We have repeatedly insisted on open competition as the best means for securing justice to the artists and as the only way of obtaining the best Art can offer to the country. The Tilak Memorial Committee do not mention whether they have invited any open competition for the statue. They do not refer to any decision about the statue. If the uncertainty about their finances prompts them not to decide any thing about the statue just yet it would be only consistent, if they said or rather decided nothing about the material and the pedestal of the statue.

Ambiguous Procedure.

The proposed competition about the pedestal is certainly premature and even unnecessary in view of the fact that nothing is being done, evidently, for the competition for the statue. And, finally if the Committee's financial position is not strong enough to enable them to erect a bronze statue, we do not see why "no remuneration is offered to the architects" who submit their designs for the pedestal. We hope the committee will lose no time in arranging an open competition for the statue and in setting right a procedure which seems to us ambiguous if not altogether irregular. We hope also that the committee will not overlook the demands of fair play and justice to the public and the sculptors. The committee must clear its position before it is too late.

Elect Sardar Buta Singh.

Special interest attaches to the election of the Deputy President of the Punjab Legislative Council to be held next week. It will be remembered that in the last session of the Council a Resolution urging the immediate release of the Gurdwara Prisoners was passed. But the Government did not pay any heed to the Resolution. As a protest against the refusal of the Government to act in accordance with the wishes of the representatives of the people, the Sikh members of the Council resigned in a body. In the by-election which followed almost all of them were returned unopposed. The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee has asked Sardar Buta Singh to stand as a candidate for the Deputy Presidentship in order to demonstrate that most if not all the members of the Council endorse the demand for the release of the Gurdwara prisoners. Even apart from the principle involved in the election, Sardar Buta Singh should make a worthy Deputy President as he held this office before he resigned along with his Sikh colleagues. In the special circumstances of the present election his claims to the office are much stronger than before. We trust the Councillors will elect him with a thumping majority. That is the best they can do when a recalcitrant Government flout a resolution of the Council.

Men and Matters.

Great minds, alas! do not always think alike. During the last few weeks a number of politicians in this country have been busy expressing their views about the Statutory Commission. The politicians belong to the "sane and level headed" type, of course. As for the others the "Leader" of Allahabad points out that they have been observing "sphinx-like silence." But what a medley of opinion is there on the part of those who haven't!

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The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has passed a resolution urging upon Government the necessity for appointing the Commission "as early as possible." That is a request made in nice and polite language. It takes into full account the difficulties of the Administration. Like a good boy, the Association says "Please, Mummy, give me a bun as soon as you can."

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And then the good boy becomes naughty. The Association wants a Commission "which would command the confidence of the people of India" and it wishes "the majority of the Commission to be Indians"—which shows that even the Bombay Presidency Association is infected with "Extremist" thought.

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But the man who will delight bureaucratic hearts is Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer. "I am not one of those," he says, "who are keen on the acceleration of the appointment of the Royal Commission." No hurry about it. Let it begin work towards the end of 1928. That is how this Doyen of Moderatism thinks and the Anglo-Indian Press will say "Here is a Daniel come to judgment."

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And British Officialdom and the Anglo-Indian Press will be further delighted to find that the Madras Knight makes it a condition precedent to the appointment of the Commission that the tension between Hindus and the Muslims "should be eased in the interval."

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We can imagine Lord Birkenhead in his next oration on Indian affairs in the House of Lords saying in sonorous phrase "I had hoped that Noble Lords opposite who dwell so lightly on the subject of communal tension in India would keep themselves informed about the very grave feeling of disquietude and distress it evokes in leaders of Indian thought eminently qualified to give their opinion on this intricate subject. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, for example, has had the courage, even at the risk of being criticised in the Extremist Press——"

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It is understood that Dewan Bahadur Aste Kadam and Sir Bahot Acchajee were busy yesterday finding out suitable rooms for a new Society, the S. I. T. It is the Society of Intense Thinkers, who want to be housed in sound proof rooms in which under subdued light and in meditative mood they can undergo periods of Intense Thinking. Their guide, philosopher and friend opposite Bori Bunder recommends them this course for the good of India.

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"The ukulele is a handy musical instrument," says a writer. People who heard it played on occasions on the Juhu sands last season, are definite in their opinion that it is handy but not musical.

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A Maratha gentleman wishes us to publish the following:—

"Will the gentleman who helped in yesterday's accident in Haribhai's Wadi the young lady on a cycle kindly return her to me?"

Will he make his request more precise? "Cycle" has the feminine gender in Marathi but the wording of his request makes it uncertain what he wants to be returned.

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A contractor who professed to be fond of children became very angry because some little fellow stepped on a new pavement before it became dry.

His wife rebuked him. "I thought you loved children" she said.

"I do in the abstract, but not in the concrete," he replied.

"PUTTING CART BEFORE HORSE."

BRITAIN'S WRONG TO INDIA.

MR. PATEL SPEAKS OUT.

TRIBUTE TO SCINDIA COMPANY.

LONDON, July 14.

"Giving India her own navy is putting the cart before the horse. A mercantile marine ought to be built up before a navy. The former has always been an important line of defence" declared the Hon. Mr. Patel at a luncheon, to-day, at Lord Lithgow's shipyard, Port Glasgow, after christening and launching the cargo steamer "Jalabala" with a displacement of 6,000 tons for the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's Indian coastal service. Mr. Patel expressed the opinion that it was a "painful thought" for those desirous of better Anglo-Indian understanding that the Trade Facilities Committee out of 21 millions sterling could not spare even less than a quarter million for shipping companies in India. Mr. Patel was given a silver salver as a souvenir of the occasion. —Reuter.

THE "JALABALA" LAUNCHED

SCINDIA COMPANY'S NEW STEAMER

GLASGOW, July 14.

A special cable to the "Free Press" of India says:—

I hereby name you 'Jalabala' and wish you a long and successful career in the service of India "Bande Matram". In these words, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the Indian Speaker performed this afternoon the launching ceremony of the first of a series of steamers which the Scindia Steam Navigation Company are having built for copying with the increasing trade demand of the Indian coasts. The company was distinguished and representative, many leading Indians and representatives of shipping firms being present. The ceremony was picturesque. Mr. Patel following Indian practice placed garlands of flowers on the bows of the vessel, scattered rice, painted lucky symbols and then proceeded to name her, concluding with a lusty shout of 'Bande Mataram' which was taken up by the Indian visitors.

The party was subsequently entertained at lunch by the builders, Messrs. Lithgows, Sir James Lithgow paid tributes to the progress and enterprise of the Scindia, eulogsed Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, who successfully piloted the negotiations for the building of the vessel and proposed the toast of the prosperity of the Scindias and "Jalabala".

A HISTORIC OCCASION.

The Hon. Mr. Patel replied to the toast on behalf of the Scindias and the guests and took the opportunity for a comprehensive review of the Indian struggle for regaining the country's lost supremacy in shipping and the pioneer efforts of the Scindias in that behalf. Mr. Patel said:

I am sincerely grateful to the Chairman and Directors of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company for the honour and privilege they have accorded me of associating myself with what I regard as a very important stage in the revival of the shipping industry of my country. I have stated that this is an historic occasion because the question of the shipping industry of India has like many other questions connected with that unfortunate country has a sad history behind it. There was, as you are aware, a time when first rate vessels built, owned, manned and managed by Indians used to carry the rich products of India to distant lands. A combination of circumstances, however, too well known to need mention at this juncture, killed that industry outright and subsequently made it extremely difficult for Indians to revive their past glory.

SERVICE OF SCINDIA COMPANY

It is again interesting to note that shipping companies were started during the last fifty years in India, but they were all wiped out of existence by the rate war and other methods about which the less said the better. The Scindia Steam Navigation Company is the only Indian shipping Company which has survived this struggle and the fact that we have met here this afternoon and launched a modern steamer built by this purely Indian Company, you will agree with me, is an important landmark in the history of Indian shipping. It was just nine years ago that this company was started in Bombay and it began to ply its vessels in its own home for the coasting trade of India. A severe rate war was launched against the Company and the basic rate on the coast between Rangoon and Bombay which stood at Rs. 18 per ton was soon brought down by vested interests to Rs. 6 per ton with the result that the Company had to lose lakhs of rupees in the dealing struggle for existence. I, therefore, as an Indian rejoice that the Company has survived to see this day when such an illustrious gathering has assembled here to offer their blessings on the occasion of the launching of the first steamer built by a purely Indian company and owned and managed by Indians only. This happy consummation is not merely a matter of accident. It speaks volumes for the spirit of enterprise, resourcefulness and initiative which Mr. Narottam Morarjee, one of the greatest captains of industry and his able colleagues displayed in bringing the Company successfully out of the ordeal of the uphill and utterly unequal battle. May I therefore take this opportunity of offering them sincere congratulations and I have no doubt I am echoing the feelings of all present here to-day when I wish this premier Indian company a long and prosperous career in the service of the great country.

STEP-MOTHERLY TREATMENT.

The original programme of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, I am informed, was to build six modern cargo steamers. One of their Directors, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, an ex-member of the Executive Council of Governor of Bombay, came specially to this country in July last to complete the final negotiations in connection with their building programme. As the Trade Facilities Committee had given a guarantee not only on behalf of the British but also of the foreign shipping companies to enable them to build more than a hundred steamers in this country with the object of providing work for British shipbuilding yards and keeping them going during the period of trade depression, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company naturally felt confident that their application to that Committee to give such a guarantee on their behalf to enable them to place orders for building six modern steamers in this country would be favourably received. In spite of the able representations of the case for the Scindias by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, their application was rejected on the ground of no funds. It must indeed be a very painful thought for those who wish to see a better understanding established between England and India that although the Trade Facilities Committee could find out of their 21 million pounds more than two and a quarter million for assisting foreign shipping companies, it could not spare even quarter a million for the shipping company of that part of the Empire which stood so firmly and responded so generously to enable it to win the great war. The result was that that the Company had to curtail its programme and Sir Lalubhai had to return to India after placing orders for building three steamers only. Let us, however, hope that the Company will have the wisdom to conserve its resources to be utilised later for a further building programme not only for the cargo steamers but also of passenger vessels.

Perhaps, you are aware that there is a strong national demand in India for the building up of a strong mercantile marine and the successful attempt of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, I am glad to observe, has encouraged the small Indian steamers to ply their trade in the waters washing their homes. While the Governments of almost all maritime countries have helped and are helping their nationals to build up their own mercantile marine, are not Indians entitled to expect their Government to help them in this great industry? No wonder then, that there is a keen feeling of disappointment when they find that even the most modest recommendations made by the Mercantile Marine Committee appointed by the Government themselves to keep open the coasting trade of India only to vessels owned and managed by Indians just as the coasting trade of most of the maritime countries is reserved to their nationals, have not yet been carried out.

I shall say nothing here of the large overseas trade of India in which Indian shipping hardly participates. The annual freight bill of the India Office comes to 35 to 40 million pounds, a very substantial portion of which is claimed by non-Indian shipping companies. It is therefore a most legitimate and natural desire on the part of Indians to retain as much as possible of this great freight bill in their own country and thus to lessen to howevr small extent the poverty of their economic life. May I therefore not appeal to all concern-

(Continued on page 11.)

SIMLA -- AND AFTER.

MR. MODY STILL HOPEFUL.

THINKS ISSUES WILL BE RECONSIDERED.

Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, returned to Bombay by the Punjab Mail on Friday morning with his colleagues who had gone to Simla in a deputation to wait upon H. E. the Viceroy to represent the case of the Mill-owners with regard to the Tariff Board report.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" soon after his arrival for his impression in regard to the result of the missions Mr. Mody said:—

STRENGTH OF FEELING.

"I am afraid I am not in a position to say anything more than what has appeared in the official communique. We had a very long and frank discussion of the position with His Excellency the Viceroy, and I think His Excellency and his Government have been made to realise the strength of feeling which exists against the decisions which have been taken. The Deputation pressed on His Excellency's attention the unanswerable claim of the mill industry in India to a substantial measure of protection, and pointed out that the position in the various centres outside Bombay and Ahmedabad was by no means as happy as it was supposed to be. His Excellency gave a most patient and courteous hearing to the case presented by the Deputation, and though he could not commit his Government to any definite attitude, he promised a very careful consideration of all that had been urged on behalf of the industry. The interview has certainly resulted in a more real recognition of the position and needs of the industry, and I have hopes of a reconsideration of the issues involved as a result of four discussion.

GRAVE MENACE TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

"I cannot conceive how Government can possibly disregard the strength of our case and of public opinion throughout the country, and persist in an attitude which is calculated o inflict grave injury to the best interests of India."

DISAPPOINTED!

"FEW PEOPLE CARE FOR INDIA."

SITUATION NOT HOPEFUL.

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S IMPRESSIONS

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., who returned to-day by the S. S. Ranpura after a seven weeks' tour in England and the Continent, has brought with him disappointing impressions of what he regards as the utter absence of interest in India. "Few people care for India," he said to the Associated Press, "and I have come once more to the inevitable conclusion that the real work lies in India. But that work must consist of a substantial and radically forward step towards the objective which we have before us.

The idea of freedom for all nations is popular all over Europe, from what I could judge. But few people understand, and fewer still sympathise with our demand for Responsible Government, coupled with our loyalty to or enthusiasm for British Imperialism, and I have repeatedly felt that the Indian National Congress must declare itself for complete independence and that the continuance of the British connection must be a secondary question which must be left to the decision of the Parliament of Independent India."

Questioned about the prospects of the Statutory Commission, Mr. Jamnadas said, "the Commission is the only topic of discussion among the circles which take any interest in India. But the powers, which must appoint it, have not yet shown their cards. Besides, the few Indians who are there do not speak with one voice either about the demands of India or about the personnel of the Commission, and that is a weakening element in a situation which in itself is not hopeful."—A. P.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

DELEGATIONS HOPEFUL OF SOLUTION.

FINDING A BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

MR. BRIDGEMAN ON BRITISH SCHEME.

LONDON, July 14.

Geneva.—The plenary session of the Naval Conference was called to-day by Mr. Bridgeman who thought the atmosphere of the Conference had been vitiated by gross misrepresentation in the press and elsewhere of the British case disseminating an idea of serious ill-feeling amongst various delegates. Mr. Bridgeman declared that delegates had never lost respect for one another, and none saw reason to despair of finding a solution. A valuable measure of agreement had been reached regarding destroyers and submarines and it was well worth while to make an agreement, even if an agreement on cruisers was not reached. Mr. Bridgeman emphasised that Britain by her acceptance at Washington of the ten thousand ton limit for cruisers found herself launched into a programme of building powerful expensive vessels the end of which was invisible since the number of such ships that each country might maintain had not been limited. Britain proposed definite maxima for individual ships in each category, both in tonnage and armament. There was no other way of preventing competition in building except by agreement on the maximum size of each type; otherwise a country might build large ships which if numerous would have an aggressive character and so compel others to do the same.

BRITISH SCHEME.

If we do not agree on the lowest maximum sizes of the British scheme the only agreement we can reach will be one which will not decrease but might increase the existing offensive strength. We have not attempted to lay down the requirements of other countries, but we have made it clear that numbers are more important for us than the size. We have offered to agree that the Washington ratio for capitalships should be applied to eight-inch cruisers. We desire to limit smaller cruisers to six-inch guns so that they might be defensive and unoffensive weapons. We were alarmed when America suggested that she would possibly require 25 ten thousand tons cruisers with eight-inch guns. We desire to fix the lowest tonnage compatible with security, but as numbers and not the size is important to us the more large cruisers other countries require the more difficult it will be for us to reach the low total tonnage. If we are agreed on these large cruisers with the superiority of at least by two and a half to one over six inches we will accept not party but definite inferiority in an offensive Power. Concluding, Mr. Bridgeman said: The American proposal admits of ther possibility of a huge increase in offensive strength which will be a strange outcome of limitating the Conference. We have gone further than anyone in a plain statement of our needs and reasons for them. We hope the next session will find a solution.

LORD JELLICOE'S VIEWS.

Lord Jellicoe emphasised that Britain had found that 114 cruisers were insufficient during war-time, and so she was putting her requirements at the lowest possible figure in reducing the number to 70.

Mr. Gibson associated the Americans with Mr. Bridgeman and Viscount Ishii in earnestly hoping that an acceptable agreement would be reached. "We feel now there is no real obstacle to reaching an early agreement between the three powers in respect of the limitation of destroyers and submarines, and we feel we are in such a close agreement with the Japanese Delegation in respect of the total tonnage, limitation and the type of cruiser that we can easily find a basis of common agreement with them. If a basis can be found which will be mutually acceptable to the Japanese and Brit... Delegations I fell sure that it will be possible for the American Delegation to reach an agreement with them.

JAPANESE VIEW.

Viscount Ishii, (Japan), expressed the opinion that one of the best ways of limiting armaments would be by agreeing to a drastic reduction in the number of 10,000 ton cruisers, thus to a reduction of ten or less each by the United States and Britain and seven or less by Japan. Further means would be for each nation to retain vessels in excess of the allotted tonnage or past the replacement age on certain conditions in order to enable the nation to possess additional ships for specific purposes.

The Conference then adjourned.—Reuter.

SHAKE OFF THEOLOGY FROM POLITICS.

"WE CANNOT AFFORD TO HAVE COMMUNAL EXTREMISTS."

EVIL EFFECT OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR'S TOUCHING APPEAL.

Wholesome advice to the leaders and the youngmen of India was given by Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on Friday evening when after a self-imposed silence of a very long time, he delivered his first public speech before the citizens of Bombay at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on the eve of his departure on a Continental tour. The Hall was crowded to suffocation and large numbers of people had to go away disappointed. Several leading political men of Bombay, including Mr. M. A. Jinnah, attended. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai Advocate, was in the chair.

Dr. Sapru and Mr. Desai were given a very patient and attentive hearing and both were often applauded and cheered in the course of their speeches.

The chairman while opening the proceedings of the evening said that the organisers of the meeting had done him a genuine honour in asking him to preside over that meeting. There was hardly any need to introduce an eminent politician and a thorough nationalist of Dr. Sapru's status to the audience in Bombay. Dr. Sapru was one of those few Indian leaders who held the interests of the country above everything else and the people of Bombay would be under his obligation for his having agreed to address them on the eve of his departure for England.

SINK DIFFERENCES.

Referring to the present political situation, Mr. Desai said that it was more than a truism to say that the country was passing through a very critical stage. The advent of the Statutory Commission for Reforms had become a very important subject of discussion of late. That measure had raised not only controversies but it had raised the standard of the qualities, the solidarity, the ability of Indians to advance and the desire of the people for responsible Government. To prove equal to the occasion, it was upto them to sink all the differences which existed between the two great communities which belonged to same land and had the same traditions. A disturbance here and there between the fanatics of both the communities ought not to be considered a matter of more than local importance. As was contemptuously said by some people, they had to look at the question before the country as one of sharing the spoils of a game; but they had to treat the question as one of give and take as between two brothers. Before any clamour for anything was raised, it was essential that there should be unity among themselves. The quarrel between the two communities in India was used as a justification of the domination of England over India, and the speaker warned the people that if they did not sink their differences, they will be availed of by interested parties in their own interests overlooking the interests of the country.

WHY COMMISSION IS HURRIED?

Continuing, Mr. Desai, said that he was aware of the views of the powers that be against any sort of political advancement of India and he had heard the various motives that were attributed to the hurrying up of the Royal Commission before the stipulated period. Rumours had it that the expected early change in the English Government and the desire to take advantage of the present cleavage between the two great communities of India were responsible for the hurrying up. But, said Mr. Desai, they need not be deceived by any such thing. Dr. Sapru, as a shrewd politician that he always was, had taken time by the forelock. Mr. Desai then discussed the subject of the personnel of the Royal Commission and said that only those who had an intent desire to serve the interests of India and who can command confidence of the people should be on the Commission.

Concluding, Mr. Desai appealed to the different communities in the country to sink their differences and to keep only national interests at heart. He then requested Dr. Sapru to address the meeting.

DR. SAPRU'S SPEECH.

Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who, on rising to speak was warmly applauded, said that he had a desire to go away to England quietly but he was not allowed to do so by Messrs. Dalvi and Jinnah. The conditions of public life in the North were not as encouraging as they were on this side of the country. He wanted to make an honest confession that he had returned from Bombay after the now famous China Baug Conference of April 1926 with a determination not to appear on public platforms. But the situation had been too strong for him for some time past and he had to appear in the public, with regard to the question of the Statutory Commission. He did not know when the Commision was coming but its early appointment had been broadly hinted at in England, if not in India.

THE DOMESTIC QUESTION.

"We have been exercising our mind about the personnel of the Commission the number of Indians on it, its terms of reference and the sort of men who would be appointed on it and I confess that my mind also is working on those lines. But, I wish to bring it home to you, ladies and gentlemen, that the one question of far greater importance than the Royal Commission or anything else is of a domestic character. Once you settle that domestic question, you need not bother about the Commission as you can face it with courage and conviction of solidarity on your side. Let me tell you plainly that if you do not settle this domestic question first, you will not be able to face the Commission even if it consists of angels."

"Now the question is, how are we going to prepare ourselves for the examination of our case? The first thing would be to solve our own internal problem—the Hindu-Muslim problem—to which I would not refer willingly in my part of the country."

Mr. Jinnah: You are quite safe here.

NO MORE THEOLOGY.

"Thank you. I always gave credit to Bombay for being a cosmopolitan city," said Sir Tej Bahadur. Continuing Dr. Sapru said: "The situtionin the country was never so suffocating and sickening as it is in Northern India. Once in a year we might be ultra-nationalists; but our nationalism disappears in thin air in our day-to-day work in our district or province. I do not care whether Sir Michael O'Dwyer quotes me again as he did once three years ago, but let every one know that we, at least some of us, are not blind to realities. From my experience, I have come to a definite conclusion that the vast majority of our educated people are not concerned beyond theological issues of the country. But I would call upon the men, at least the young men of India to rise in revolt against the theological fads. Let them declare that they are no more ready to fight for theological nonsense. It is all well and good to say that the masses are ignorant and they would fight. I would like to draw the attention of the leaders to the fact that a serious responsibility rests on their shoulders. I can make myself pity the purely religious bigot but cannot find any excuse for those nationalist leaders who advocated nationalism from public platform a few months ago, and who now fan the flames of communalism. I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, how long are you going to tolerate the religious fads and bigotry of fanatics, both Hindus and Muslims? Has it been impossible in our country to get together a dozen of Hindu and Muslim leaders quite free from communalist virus and with a nationalist outlook? If it has been, pray do not ask for Swaraj. We have been clamouring for a Round Table Conference. I am not opposed to the idea. I would join any Round Table Conference or any party if I feel sure that we can come to a definite conclusion. But I am of opinion that such a conference should be preceded by a Round Table Conference amongst ourselves.

MUSLIMS' FRIENDLY GESTURE.

"And I am glad to tell you," continued Sir Tej Bahadur, "that we see a silver lining in the dark clouds. I congratulate the Muslim leaders who have, under the leadership and at the instance of my friend Mr. M. A. Jinnah, made a gesture and held out their hand for unity. I can assure you that I am as little of a Hindu as I am of a Muslim. And when I wel-

(Continued on page 12).

FRATERNAL GREETINGS FROM ABROAD.

EUROPEAN WORKERS' MESSAGE TO INDIAN COMRADES.

GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MR. GIRI'S REPORT,

Mr. V. V. Giri, the Indian Workers' delegate to the tenth International Labour Conference, has returned from Europe. He arrived in Bombay on Friday morning per s.s. "Rampura". He has addressed a report of the work that the Indian Workers' delegates have done at Beneva to Mr. N M. Joshi, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Following are extracts from the report:

Since I have been deputed by the All-India Trade Union Congress to represent the Indian workers at the International Labour Conference held at Geneva, I consider it my duty to submit a brief report of the work done by the Workers' delegation over there.

A TRIBUTE TO INDIA.

It was considered a tribute to India nay even to the East (as stated by Japanese and other delegations) that an Indian in the person of Sir Atul Chatterjee should have been called upon to preside at the Conference. It might also be mentioned that Sir Atul has won the appreciation of all the delegates at the Conference for the tact and ability with which he conducted the deliberations.

GOVT. ACTION AWAITED.

The questions that came up at the Conference for discussions are: (1) Minimum Wage, (2) Sickness Insurance and (3) Freedom of Association.

In the Committee stages as well as at the Conference the Government of India representatives conceded the principle underlying the final questionnaire not duly submitted to various Governments for replies. It remains to be seen what tangible measures the Government is going to take with respect to the matter. In our view the Trade Union Congress should reply to the questionnaire in detail after due deliberation and see that that is accepted by the Government. Moreover the Congress should submit to various affiliated workers' organisations for their views.

SICKNESS INSURANCE.

On the question of Sickness Insurance the representatives of the Government of India were absolutely silent nor did they come to have any representation on the Committee. Mr. Sethi, the adviser to the Workers' delegate, represented the workers' cause strongly and proved how the Government of India have not viewed the matter sympathetically. In our view the Trade Union Congress and the Workers' Organisations in our country after going through the Conventions and recommendations finally passed at the Conference, should frame a measure suitable to them.

MR. BIRLA'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. G. D. Birla the Employers' delegate who took part in the discussion in the Committee while not opposing the Conventions stated that he would place the matter before the members of the Assembly and in consultation with the brother employers see what can be done in the matter of sickness insurance.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION.

On the question of Freedom of Association, the employers' representatives supported by the Italian Government, Employers' and Workers' delegates took a very reactionary view. They wanted to confuse the real issue by the introduction of legal phraseology which in effect retarded and curtailed the Freedom of Association for the worker in every possible way. The workers, therefore, rightly considered the time is not ripe for a convention regarding this matter and therefore they decided to oppose the drafting of even a questionnaire to be submitted by the Governments and we from India wholeheartedly co-operated with our brother workers' representatives.

REPRESENTATION TO COLOURED WORKERS.

The discussion on the Director's report was rather interesting for the reason that the delegates representing the various interests while making suggestions and offering constructive criticism stated in detail the conditions of the workers prevailing in different countries. You will remember that you have from time to time pressed for the representation of the coloured workers at these Conferences and we followed it up at your suggestion by placing a resolution before the Conference. Though in the Select Committee there was some opposition to this, in the end the same has been accepted and the Governing Body of the Conference has promised to view the matter in all its aspects. The coloured workers of South Africa have appreciated our labour in this direction and we were helped not a little in this matter by the workers' delegates, Messrs. Gulley, Duffy, Suzuki from Australia, Ireland and Japan respectively.

INDIAN DELEGATION'S RESOLUTIONS.

Further the Indian Labour delegation brought forward three draft resolutions before the Select Committee (afterwards merged into one) on three subjects namely: (1) Forced Labour, (2) Penal Sanctions for breach of contract of service and (3) Dismissals. The resolution has been accepted by the Conference and it is expected they would come up at an early Session of the Conference. Now, our Congress should appoint a small Committee of enquiry to go into these matters in detail and send a report to the International Labour Office at an early date so that the Committee of Experts may give their attention to those matters.

I must acknowledge my grateful thanks to Messrs. M. Martens, the Workers' delegate from Beligin and the Chairman of the Workers' Group, M. Johaux (Workers' delegate from France), M. Sinches (Workers' delegate from Switzerland) for the great help they rendered the Indian Labour delegates in this matter.

EASTERN DELEGATES CO-OPERATE

It is a matter for gratification that the Japanese, Chinese, and Indian delegates met almost every day and thus helped in understanding the problem facing the workers in the East. It has been proposed by the Japanese Workers' delegations that we from the All-India Trade Union Congress should send a fraternal delegate to the Japanese Trade Union Congress and we promised to move our Congress to invite the Japanese Workers' delegation to India.

EUROPEAN WORKERS' MOVEMENT

After the deliberations of the Conference were over, I visited specially Germany where I met the representatives of the Workers' Organisation viz. Federation of Trade Unions Germany which represents about six to seven millions of organised workers and also the Railwaymen's Federation representing five hundred thousand railwaymen. Their organisation is something marvellous. The workers' organisations in Germany send their fraternal greetings through as to their Indian workers and with all success in their legitimate aspirations.

I visited Amsterdam where I studied the work that is being done by the International Transport Workers' Federation and I was their guest during my stay over there. Mr. Nathan, the Secretary of the Transport Workers, is the soul of the movement and is very much interested in the cause of the poor Indian Transport Workers.

While in England I visited to Unity House and Mr. Cramp the President of the Railway Organisation and Ag. President of the International Federation of Trade Unions was kind enough to discuss problems affecting the Indian Workers and stated he would do his best for them.

I was invited to attend as a fraternal delegate to a sectional International Conference of Transport Workers' at Paris and I gladly did so where I was given a hearty welcome. About fifteen countries were represented and they were glad to think about the condition of the workers in India. They have cordially requested me to convey their fraternal feelings to the Indian Workers.

EUROPEAN WORKERS EXAMPLE

MR. GIRI'S ADVICE TO INDIAN WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, a public meeting was held at the Servant's of India Society on Friday evening to welcome Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla presided.

In welcoming Mr. Giri, Mr. Ginwalla mentioned that Mr. Giri had taken up the question of forced labour and the minimum wages at Geneva Conference.

Mr. N. M. Joshi giving his own experience at Geneva said it was not an easy thing to do successful work at the International Labour Conference.

He thought Mr. Giri was more successfull in his mission owing to his tact, watchfulness, industry and energy.

MR. GIRI'S IMPRESSIONS.

Mr. V. V. Giri then giving the account of his wosk, said the International Conference was a complex body as it was represented by more than forty nations, the workers' delegates being only one to three, two being sent by different Governments and one by "employers" who generally sided with the Government, and therefore unless the resolutions were of a mild and moderate nature it was not an easy thing to carry them.

Referring to the question of minimum wage, he said India was deplorably behind in this matter as both employers and the Government paid as low as possible to the workers. He regretted that the Government of India delegates did not take any part in the Sickness Insurance Committee. Mr. Birla, the Employers' delegate, promised in the Conference to do his best in the Legislative Assembly and see that something was done for the poor Indian workers.

The freedom of trade association remained a moot question in the Conference as in England a Bill had been brought to strangulate the workers' movement while in Italy under the dictatorship of Signor Mussolini it was not in existence. In the International Conference when this question came the employers' delegates with the help of Government delegates tried to throw off the matter by taking a reactionary view to deprive the workers of their rights.

WHAT WORKERS DO IN EUROPE.

He thanked the delegates of Germany, Switzerland and France for their sympathy towards coloured nations. He urged Indian workers to organise themselves in a strong body as all the work done at the Conference would be absolutely useless unless backed up by the workers. He gave an instance of the German Transport Workers' Federation, who had their own schools, colleges and office buildings, with sickness and death insurance and benefits of their own. The French and English workers, too he said, had similar organisations, and he hoped Indian workers too would organise and follow the example of their western colleagues.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CEYLON REFORMS.

PERSONNEL OF COMMISSION.

LORD DONOUGHMORE TO PRESIDE.

LONDON, July 15.

The Commission to be sent to Ceylon to draw up the new Constitution will consist of Lord Donoughmore and the followiug members of the House of Commons: Sir Geoffery Butler, and Dr. T. Drummond Shiels.—Reuter.

Lord Donoughmore who is 52 years old, was Under-Secretary of State for War from 1903 to 1905, and was Chairman of the Committees, House of Lords in 1911.

Sir Geoffrey Butler, M. P. (Conservetive) is Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Air since 1925. He was on temporary work at the Foreign Office in 1915, and was with the Balfour Mission to U.S.A. (1917-19). He was Editor of the Cambridge Review in 1910.

Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, M. P. (Labour) was ex-President of the Edinburgh Fabian Society, of Edinburgh "Parliament." He served in the European War. He was an Officer of the Royal Scots, and later commanded with the rank of Captain one of the trench mortar batteries of the 9th (Scottish) Division.

SECURING CLOSER UNION.

ADHERENCE TO WHITE PAPER OF 1923.

LONDON, July 14.

The announcement that a Special Commission will proceed to Africa is contained in a White Paper entitled the "Future policy in Eastern Africa". Government says that the Commission will investigate the means of securing closer union between the territories of Central and Eastern Africa and make recommendations regarding the possible changes in the various legislative councils as a result of the establishment of a common council providing for increased association of immigrant communities in the responsibilities of Government and more direct native representation. Government emphasise their adherence to the White Paper of 1923 entitled "Indians in Kenya."—Reuter.

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING ESSENTIAL

DEWAN BAHADUR ACHARIAR'S IMPRESSIONS OF AUSTRALIA

COLOMBO, July 15.

Interviewed by a representtive of "The Times of Ceylon," Dewan Bahadur Rangacharia said Australia had left a great impression upon him. Government and the people of Australia have been anxious to send a message of good will to India. The great drawback for the establishment of better relations between India and Australia, said the Diwan Bahadur, was the ignorance that existed in each country in regard to the other. India, he said, did not understand Australia; Australia did not understand India. Part of his mission had been to promote a better understanding between the two peoples.—Free Press.

RT. HON. SASTRI IN DURBAN.

WELCOMED BY EUROPEANS AND INDIANS.

LONDON, July 14.

Durban.—On his arrival here from the Rand Rt. Hon. Sastri was met by prominent European and Indian residents headed by the Mayor.

Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. Sastri said that his mission was one of friendly goodwill towards all. With regard to the agreement he said: "It is not only my personal desire, but the strict injunction of the Government of India that the first gentlemen's understanding arrived at between the two parts of the British Empire, negotiating directly with each other, should be observed in letter as well as in spirit."—Reuter.

IN THE THROES OF A CRISIS

PLIGHT OF INDIAN MILL INDUSTRY

DELHI, July 15.

On his return from Simla, Mr. Shri Ram, who, as President of the Delhi Factory Owners Federation, was a member of the Deputation which waited on His Excellency the Viceroy said that His Excellency had thoroughly discussed the matter on which the Deputation waited on him and thoroughly understood the millowners point of view.

Mr. Shri Ram added that the industry was in the throes of a crisis and if Government persisted in refusing it help and in maintaining their indifference, the position would be unthinkable. The present feeling of helplessness amongst the millowners would give place to desperation and he had no doubt that the effect on the general public would be a bad one. He hoped, however, that Government would give the relief which was much needed.—A. P.

DR. TAGORE'S MESSAGE.

OBJECTS OF PRESENT TOUR

MADRAS, July 14.

Doctor Rabindranath Tagore accompanied by Professor S. K. Chatterjee of the Calcutta University and Mr. Surendranath Kar and Mr. Dibender Nath Varman, artists of Santiniketan, left Madras this afternoon for Singapore. Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press on board S. S. "Ambroise" Doctor Tagore gave the following message:—

"Burdened with a sense of sadness at the poverty of spirit and desulteriness that has overcome a great deal of our activities at the present day, I set out a humble pilgrim, towards Indonasia and Indo-China, lands which were at one time awakened by the call of a vigorous spiritual life from our ancestors. India was great because of her eternal and absorbing quest for self-realisation and because of her active charity for all life, her overflowing wealth of humanity which urged her to go out and meet her neighbours a living inspiration for their creative soul. My visit to those lands has for its object the endeavour to realise a learger perspective of our history vastly transcending our geographical boundaries and our very limited human interests that will help us to lift up our hearts all petty and sordid concerns and to be strong in our faith in the necessity for obedience to truth, for a universal outlook on life and for a large sense of justice and generosity so greatly needed to-day for a social adjustment among races that live together in India oblivious of the fundamental oneness of humanity that comprehends them all.—A. P.

REVIVAL OF VIRAMGAM CORDON

"BARODA WOULD NOT SU FER," SAYS DEWAN

BARODA, July 15.

Interviewed by a press representative Rao Bahadur Krishnamachari, Dewan of Baroda said that Baroda's interests would not suffer by the revival of the Viramgam Cordon. The goods imported at Okha would be allowed to pass without any inquiry at Viramgam on production of a certificate from the Okha Custom Officer that all custom duties had been duly paid. —A P.

SITE FOR CONGRESS PANDAL

MADRAS GOVERNOR GIVES ASSENT

MADRAS, July 15.

The Ooty correspondent of the "Madras Mail" reports that Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliar, one of the Secretaries of the Congress Reception Committee, interviewed H. E. Governor and the Revenue Member with regard to the Spur Tank site required for the Congress pandal. It is understood that Government has sanctioned use of the same.—Free Press.

OUT-HERODING HEROD.

JUSTICITES NOT SERIOUS ABOUT COIMBATORE RESOLUTIONS.

CENSURE MOTION NOT LIKELY TO SUCCEED.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY SPEAKS

OOTACAMUND, July 15.

In an interview with the Associated Press of India Sir Ramaswamy Iyer was asked to explain his position in view of the criticism levelled at him by the Justice Party and in view of the resolution of the Coimbatore Confederation. He replied:—

I have perused the resolutions passed at Coimbatore and though I have now and then brought to my notice some of the wilder outbursts in "justice," I am afraid I do not take either the newspaper or the resolutions seriously an I am fairly confident that some, even of those who were parties to these unanimous resolutions are not serious about them. This is evident from the fact that some of them have already started the process of beginning to make their minds. This is generally a preliminary to retreat.

UTTERLY UNREAL.

Sir Ramaswami Iyer was asked about the vote of censure passed on His Excellency the Governor and he said:—

Here again the resolution is utterly unreal.

One can only point out that the attempt to blame His Excellency for actions of his constituted advisers and colleagues is as futile as it is splenetic.

"DAY DREAM OF HALF-INSTRUCTED PEOPLE."

With regard to the resolution asking for the appointment of a commission in connection with the Metur Pykara and Tuticorin Harbour schemes Sir Ramaswami Iyer said it must be characterised as the day-dream of half instructed people.

CAN UNDERSTAND FEELINGS, BUT CAN'T FOLLOW LANGUAGE.

Sir Ramaswami Iyer was asked about the allegation that he was the leader of the Swarajists and Independents and he replied:—

Some of the members of the present Swarajist party, most members of the Independent Party and some even of those who belong to the Justice Party have been political co-workers of mine, but I have never sought to lead any party in the council or to influence Ministerial decisions. To demonstrate the falsity of the charge that I am leading the Swarajists I need only emphasise that the Swarajists were mainly instrumental in cutting down the police grant by five lakhs, but of course their attacks were not confined to me, but extended to all departments. The Justice group concentrated on my departments and generally failed in their attempts. I can therefore understand their feelings though I cannot follow some of their language. Of course not only as leader of the House, but as being in charge of many budget motion, Bills and resolutions I have had many talks with the leaders of the opposition with reerence to such topics and some times secured their support; but often encountered their opposition.

Finally Sir Ramaswamy Iyer was asked whether the Ministers were going to resign as suggested by some of the newspapers. He declared:—

"OUT-HERODING HEROD"

I cannot speak for the Ministers who are very well able to take care of themselves and whose administration has been perfectly straight-forward, but I consider that it is extremely unlikely that any vote of censure is likely to succeed even if the Swarajist and Justice groups combine. I refuse to believe that the Zemindars or the bulk of the nominated members or Mahomedan members or non-official Europeans or even many of the Justice Party themselves will vote in favour of such a motion the success of which would undoubtedly retard the orderly development of the constitution and the attainment of the objects prized by all political groups. It is somewhat of a pity that when in the Congress itself there is a movement in favour of Responsive Co-operation, the would-be recruits to the Congress are out-Heroding Herod. This is however one of the failings of the new convert.—A.P.

JUSTICITES' PETULANCE

DR. SUBHAROYAN ON NON-BRAHMIN RESOLUTIONS

OOTACAMUND, July 14.

It was madness to pass the vote of censure on His Excellency the Governor observed Dr. Subbarayan, Chief Minister to the Government of Madras, in an interview with the Associated Press on the Coimbatore resolutions. He said that His Excellency had never acted in any way as a partisan, but had always been a constitutional governor whose one aim was to keep the scales even as between party and party.

On the question of entering the Congress, Dr. Subharayan said that as a Congressman himself he welcomed the decision. He added that the Confederation lost an opportunity of consolidation by excluding a particular community from the South Indian Liberal Federation.

On the question of refusing office the Chief Minister said he failed to understand the reasons behind the move. Even after six years of office and before the last general election the Raja of Panagal and Sir A. P. Patro had been going about the country explaining how they could advance the interests of the country if they were returned to power, and in particular Dr. Subharayan referred to the fact that the Raja of Panagal had a programme even after being returned to the Council and was ready to accept office. Were not the same "Unsympathetic Executive councillors holding office at the time?" he asked.

He declared that the present move for refusing savoured rather of petulence than of constructive statesmanship. Concluding the Chief Miniser quoted the late Mr. Tilak to prove that in the interests of the country the reforms should be worked for what they were worth.—A.P.

A. I. C. C. MEETING POSTPONED

MR. SWAMI V. CHETTY'S REQUISITION

MADRAS, July 15.

It is believed that the meeting of the All India Congress Committee notified for 31st instant at Calcutta will have to be adjourned to the middle of August. Requests for adjournment have been received on behalf of three Maharashtra provinces for the reason of the celebration of Tilak National Week from 31st July onwards.

Mr. Swami Venkatachelam Chetty the leader of the Congress party in the Madras Legislative Council is laid up with typhoid and will not be able to move about for some weeks. It is understood that he has sent a requisition to the president of the A.I.C.C. stating that as head of the principal party affected by the resolution of the working committee he and his party must be given an opportunity of being fully heard and for this purpose he has asked for an adjournment of meeting to the latter date owing to his serious illness.—A.P.

STUMP-ORATORY IN MADRAS

NON-BRAHMIN LEADERS' CAMPAIGN

MADRAS, July 15.

"To those who expressed the fear that if the present Ministry was defeated the Raja of Panagal would come back to power, Mr. S. Chetty speaking at Madras, said that though he had known all along that the Raja was a statesman and a politician he was not aware that he was such a great personality as to strike terror into the hearts of the Great Congress President and his satellites.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar replied to critics who wanted an assurance from the Justice Party leaders and questioned their silence. Mr. Mudaliar said that it was only a party and not its leaders that could give an undertaking or express an opinion on policies and programmes. It was silly to call upon a leader to bind himself to a statement to which he was already bound in virtue of a resolution passed by a party of which he continued to be the leader.—A.P.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

YEOTMAL, July 14.

The Committee appointed by the Government of the Central Provinces to consider whether it is advisable to start Land Mortgage Banks in Berar and if so to frame a definite scheme for the purpose met at Amraoti last week and examined a number of witnesses with practical knowledge of the working of co-operative institutions.—A. P.

NUNGESSER'S AEROPLANE TRACED?

HUNTERS FIND WRECKAGE.

SEARCH PARTY BEING SENT.

LONDON, July 15.

St. Johns (Newfoundland).—A wreckage which is thought to be that of Capt. Nungesser and Coli's aeroplane "White Bird" was found in the interior of Newfoundland by two hunters. The railway authorities are arranging a party to visit the spot.—Reuter.

"PUTTING CART BEFORE HORSE"

(Continued from Page 9.

ed to look at the question of the development of the Indian Mercantile Marine from a very broad point of view.

WANTED TRUE ECONOMIC FREEDOM

Perhaps it will not be regarded out of place if I say that in spite of many a grievous disappointment and humiliation in the past, the majority of the responsible leaders in India still entertain the hope that it might be possible for India to become a self-governing and self-respecting partner within the British Commonwealth of Nations and if all such parts of the Commonwealth are to stand side by side for the solidarity and the true service of Commonwealth as a whole, it can only be achieved by the adoption of a policy of true economic freedom all round. If India is ever to be destined to make her contribution towards the greatness and reality of the Commonwealth, the sources of nourishing her economic life should not be allowed to run dry and we can all easily realise what a tower of strength India, a self-governing and a self-respecting India with her own mercantile marine would be to that Commonwealth.

PUTTING CART BEFORE THE HORSE

Just one word more and I have done. India has recently been given a navy of her own. May I however ask if this is not placing a cart before the horse? Is there any other country in the world which has built its navy without building up its own mercantile marine which always serves as an important line of defence. The merchant fleet and the naval fleet are sisters and always exist side by side. One cannot do without the other. This idea was very happily expressed by Lord Stanhope, Civil Lord of the Admiralty in the following words at the meeting of the Mercantile Marine Service Association: 'If our education was what it should be, we would realise far more as a nation, what the Mercantile Marine had meant in the history. Even in those days when the sails and masts were almost a thing of the past, the Mercantile Marine was still the most dangerous profession and trade in this country as statistics had proved. The friendship and the brotherhood of the sea was coming into its own. The navy at any rate felt partly as a result of study and above all from the experience of the great war that the Mercantile Marine stood behind it and he hoped and believed that the Mercantile Mamine now felt that the navy stood behind the Mercantile Marine.'

Let me therefore hope and trust, said the Hon. Mr. Patel, that historic as is this function at which we have assembled this afternoon it will provide a new angle of vision to all concerned to see and solve successfully the complicated question. May I in conclusion congratulate on behalf of the Seindias this great and well-known firm who have built this fine vessel which I had the honour of launching to-day and which I hope will be found to be satisfactory by the owners so as to encourage them to place further orders with them. My best wishes go to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and the Mercantile Marine of India, "Bande Matram." (Cheers and cries of Bande Matram).

At the conclusion, Mr. H. E. Vernor of Devitt and Moore Ltd., representatives in England of the Scindias presented the Hon. Mr. Patel a silver salver on behalf of the owners as a souvenir of the occasion.

PROMINENT JUSTICE LEADERS JOIN CONGRESS

MADRAS, July 15.

At the close of yesterday's public meeting, many prominent non-Brahmin leaders, including Dewan Bahadur O. Thanikachellam Chetti, Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Mr. K. V. Menon, Mr. J. S. Kannappar and Mr. Surendranath Arya, joined the Congress, by signing pledge.

Many others are expected to join to-day.—Free Press.

LAHORE EDITOR ARRESTED

LAHORE, July 15.

A Ferozepur message says that the editor of the "Diwana Punjabi Danda" of Ferozepur City has been arrested this evening under Section 153-A I. P. C.—A. P.

VICEROY'S ANXIETY TO DO JUSTICE

MILL-OWNERS' ACHIEVEMENTS IN SIMLA

BOMBAY, July 15.

The members of the Mill-Owner's deputation received a warm welcome at the hands of their colleagues and pressmen who flocked round them for fuller details of the reception accorded to the Deputation and the cause in support of which it went up to Simla. As far as can be gathered, the Deputationists are agreed upon two points. One is that Mr. H. P. Mody, the leader of the Deputation, was at his best in presenting the case for the Mill-owners. Mr. Mody, it is said, while all courtsey, was firm in the stand he took.

The other point on which the Deputationists are agreed is that whatever reasons may have prevailed with the Government of India in arriving at their conclusions, the Viceroy is genuinely anxious to reach a just decision on the question and the educative campaign which the mill-owners have been carrying on, the conference which they had in Bombay with Sir George Rainy, the conversations in Simla and lastly the conference with the Viceroy have had at least the effect of making Lord Irwin realise that the last word of wisdom on the subject has not been said in the perfunctory resolution of the Commerce Department embodying the Government's decision and that there are aspects of the question which have escaped attention and which need consideration."—Free Press.

NO RECOMMITTMENT TO TARIFF BOARD

GOVT. OF INDIA REVISING THEIR VIEWS

SIMLA, July 15.

The Commerce department is busy revising its note on the textile question in light of the discussions between the mill-owners and the Viceroy, Sir George Rainey. it is believed, personally shares the view for which the Government resolution stands namly that the majority and minority recommendations are so contradictory and lacking in coherence that no case has been made for protection to the textile industry. It is difficult to foretell what final attitude he would take on a reconsideration of the question. It is however reliably stated that there will be no recommittment of the question to the Tariff Board. Nor do the millowners ask for it after the statement of the Government in the Bombay conference and later again at Simla that it is not their case that the Tariff Board did not have the existing eleven per cent duty in mind when recommending four per cent duty. The Government are expected to send their considered reply to the millowners in the next fortnight. In this connection, the Commerce department are said to have before them the views of the Bombay Government in which emphasis is laid on the dependence of the well-being of the Bombay presidency if not all-India on the well-being of the textile industry.

It is also learnt that one result of the conversations between the millowners and the Commerce Member at Simla will be the inclusion of bobbins in the list of articles of mill stores duty on which it is proposed to abolish.—Free Press.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA TO BE RE-STARTED

DEFINITE EXPRESSION OF VIEW OF A. I. C. C. DEMANDED

NAGPUR, July 15.

A public meeting was held last night with Mr. Raulkar in the chair, when Mr. B. Sambamurty (Andhra) and Mr. Bhagwan Din appealead for volunteers to join the Arms Act satyagraha campaign, which, it is proposed, to restart on August 2.

The Nagpur Arms Act Satyagraha Executive have passed a resolution requesting the All-India Congress Committee and other provincial Congress Committees to clearly express their considered opinion on the Nagpur satyagraha movement as the issue involved is of all India importance.

The Committee also requests all Congress organisations in the country to help the Nagpur movement in all possible and feasible ways.—Free Press.

PT. NITYANAND'S DEPORTATION

OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION OF REPORTS

The Bundi State Council has sent the following wire:—

Please contradict the statement of Pt. Nagar Nityanand which is still persistently published by certain sections of the press. He was never Commander-in-Chief of Bundi forces. He has not held any post in this State. He was sent away for misconduct and intrigues in State Affairs as already wired to the Associated Press.

ECLIPSE STAKE RESULTS

COLORADO GETS THE HONOUR

LONDON, July 15.

Eclipse Stakes, resulted as follows:—

Colorado First, Mario Second, Coronach Third.

Starting price betting: 11 to 10 on Colorado 25 to 1, against Mario 11 to 10 against Coronach. Three ran. Won by six lengths. One length between second and third.—Reuter.

INDIA OF FUTURE

A CONGERIES OF AUTONOMOUS STATES

OLIVIER ON PROF. PANNIKER'S BOOK

Lord Olivier in his foreword to Prof K. Mr Panikkar's book the "Indian States and Government of India" which is being published on 19th July holds that any further development of Reforms in British India is impossible without dealing, simultaneously, with the question of the future position of the States in the Indian National scheme of the Government. He says the book exhibits a remarkable wealth of historical references and exercises judicious discrimination in dealing with the extreme complexity of the problem of incorporation of Indian States in a system of National Government. Prof. Panikkar shows that with the institution of the Chamber of Princes the position of States has undergone a subtle, though important, change along the only true line of development. The true ideal of future Indian polity is only attainable by major rulers having their independence confirmed while gaining a new position as partners in a wider Commonwealth. He visualises future India as

a congeries of internally autonomous States united under a strong Central Government which would look after their common interests.—Reuter.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 16TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday, a careful reading, with the aid of Himalayan spectacles, reveals the fact that you are a person with only a modium of intelligence and perspicuity. You judge people by their exteriors only. If you are a man you would be attracted to a passing damsel more by her dress and all the artificial tinkering of her face with powder and rouge for making up Nature's deficiences, than by her real intrinsic worth; in fact, you will sacrifice your whole life for exteriors and shells instead of coveting the core. Similarly, if you belong to the sex the other name of which is frailty, you would be attracted to a beau of the 1927 smart-set pattern, who puts on lovely eye-glasses and is clad from head to foot with rich and attractive costumes, without caring to know whether the cranium of the man contains any solid stuff, or mere "bhoosa" (saw-dust). Somebody has wisely said "Drink nothing without seeing it; sign nothing without reading it". To which should be added: "Eat nothing without tasting it. Love nobody without testing him or her, and marry none without studying his or her head and heart."

To hammer this subject well into your head let me emphasise this point, as my sympathy in order to better your lot oozes out of my every pore, and I want you to make you a better person that is to make this world a fit place for a hero or heroine like you. You should not care for the painting (of the facial front of a person or a building) or sculpture (of ditto) which are merely shadows, not substance; but you should care for the beautiful architecture (of ditto). How well has the poet Longfellow sung, the beautiful verses which would gladden the heart of a Sohrab F. Bharoocha:—

"—Ah, to build, to build!
That is the noblest art of all the arts.
Painting and Sculpture are but images;
Are merely shadows cast by outward things,
On stone or canvas, having in themselves
No separate existence. Architecture
Existing in itself and not in seeming
A something it is not, surpasses them
As substance shadow....."

LESSONS OF LAST WAR

LONDON.—Jellicoe cited the operations of German raiders in Wolf and Seeader in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and other seas, many thousands of miles from Germany, as showing that a great majority of Empire's lines of communication were open to attack. He mentioned as an example of successful evasion of pursuit by raiders in the case of Emden on October 20th 1914. She was in the vicinity of Ceylon and owing to slowness of her prizes she passed 10 to 20 miles astern of two converging British cruisers which would have caught her at her normal speed.—Reuter's Special.

DACOITS FIRE AT VILLAGERS

39 WOUNDED: 1 KILLED

NOAKHALI, July 14.

Forty villagers were wounded in consequence of a firing by dacoits in Lakhimpur on Monday. One of these has since died while the condition of two others is critical. Eight Mahomedans have been arrested in this connection.—A. P.

AGITATION AGAINST "RANGILA RASUL" JUDGMENT

WIDENING THE GULF BETWEEN HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

DR. ANSARI'S APPEAL TO CLOSE UP RANKS.

DELHI, July 15.

"Friendship and goodwill towards our neighbour is the normal state of human mind: at times indifference and apathy become the prevailing mood, when both sides are pre-occupied or are too selfish to think of each other. But suspicion, aversion and enmity can only become lasting when the mind is unhinged by some overpowering passion or has become permanently insane. After making unceasing efforts to bring the two communities together and building a foundation of lasting peace between them, all of a sudden, the whole structure is swept away by a wave of communal passion caused by a passing event," so said Dr. Ansari when interviewed on "Rangila Rasul" judgment.

"The religious feelings of the Muslims have been deeply wounded by the notoriously scurrilous pamphlet "Rangila Rasul" but instead of trying to get the defective law amended, the Muslim leaders of the Punjab are utilising this incident to embitter Hindu-Muslim feelings. The Muslims are asking for the head of Justice Mr. Dalip Singh, who is not a Hindu but a devout Christian. In retaliation, the Hindus are justifying the scandalous attacks on the Holy Founder of Islam, contained in that pamphlet and patting, Justice Dalip Singh for his judgment. Such cases are so frequent, that they threaten to destroy even the little that has been saved from the wreckage. It is enough to shake the faith of the most robust optimist amongst us. I believe in the ultimate unity of different warring peoples inhabiting India. I, therefore, urge all those, who are convinced, that the freedom of the Motherland depends upon the united efforts of the communities residing therein, to continue their endeavours absolutely unmindful of fanatic out bursts."—Free Press.

JUSTICE SINGH'S HEAD ON A CHARGER.

PUNJAB MUSLIMS' DEMANDS.

LAHORE, July 15.

The Punjab Khilafat Committee after a meeting which lasted for eight hours and closed at midnight passed resolutions congratulating volunteers and workers who had been arrested during the agitation to uphold the honour of the Prophet of Islam particularly Khaja Abdur Rahaman Ghazi and Syed Ataullahshah Bukhari and demanding that Mr. Justice Dalip Singh should be immediately relieved of office, that an independent commission of enquiry should be appointed to investigate all matters relating to the High Court, that pending the enactment of permanent legislation to protect the honour of the Prophet and leaders of religions an ordinance should be issued, that volunteers and workers arrested and convicted for protesting against the High Court judgment and executive orders should released forthwith.

It further resolved that if the demands are not complied with at an early date the whole responsibility for the consequences of such action as the Mussalmans of the Punjab may adopt will rest with the administration. Another resolution appoints Friday July 22nd as High Court Day to be celebrated throughout the province by holding public meetings at which appeals are to be made for the recruitment of volunteers and the collection of funds for protecting the honour of the Prophet.—A.P.

"RISALA VARTMAN" CASE

PROSECUTION WITNESSES IN COURT

LAHORE, July 15.

Before the Divisional Bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Mr. Justice Broadway and Mr. Justice Skemp the hearing began to-day of that is known as the "Risala Vartman case."

Both the accused Gianchand the Editor and Publisher of the Magazine, "Vartman" and Debisharnam Sharma the author of the article "A trip to hell" were present in the Court.

Mian Abdul Rashid Government Advocate conducted the prosecution while the accused were defended by Lala Bamlal Anand.

The examination of the prosecution witnesses who had already given evidence in the Lower Court at Amritsar Degan De Novo. After fifteen prosecution witnesses had been examined the Court rose for lunch.

The defence did not cross-examine any of the witnesses at the present stage.—A. P.

When the division Bench of the High Court reassembled after lunch only one more prosecution witness was examined in the case against the accused Gianchand, Editor, Printer and publisher of "Risala Vartman" and it was then adjourned till to-morrow. Before the second case against Debisharan Sharma author of the article "A Trip to Hell" was taken up, Lala Ramlal Anand, defence counsel who had put in an application in the morning submitted before their Lordships that the accused should be released on bail. After hearing the Government Advocate who opposed the application their Lordships refused bail and took up the second case. Only one witness was examined in this case and the Court then rose for the day.—A. P.

SERIOUS RLY. ACCIDENT NEAR KARACHI

RLY. GUARD KILLED

KARACHI CITY, July 15

At 2-40 hours to-day No. 43 up passenger train collided with the rear of No 239 up van goods train, at mile 219|17 between Kotlaloo and Padidan, on the Kotri-Rohri section and the guard of No. 239 up van goods train was killed. There was no other loss of life or injury to passengers or train crew of 43 up passenger train.—A. P.

COMMUNAL RIOT NEAR LUCKNOW

2 PERSONS KILLED & 5 INJURED

LUCKNOW, July 15.

News has been received here of a serious riot on the tenth day of Moharrum at Maurawan a Village in Unao District. According to official information casualties include two persons killed and five injured. There was also minor Hindu-Muslim frafas at Sandilla in Hardoi District where there were no deaths but several persons were injured.—A. P.

RIOT IN JUBBULPUR

JUBBALPORE, July 15

There was a communal fracas here yesterday in connection with an Akhada procession of the Hindus. It being Guru Poornima Day, the Hindus took out a procession and while returning to the destination, had to pass Phootatal Mosque. Although it was not prayer time for the Muslim, there had gathered a large number of Muslims at the mosque. Brickbats were thrown at the procession. Consequently a free fight ensued in which about six persons were injured. Owing to the prompt arrival of the police, the fracas ended then and there.—Free Press.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to furnish you with the information, for which you have asked at the end of your leading article on the Institute in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Tuesday, 12th July.

2. As regards your first paragrapn, dealing with the decision of the Board of Management not to apply for affiliation to the University of Bombay, I am to explain that the quinquennial report merely touched on this question, which has wider issues than is indicated therein. The subject is one regarding which there is room for difference of opinion whether it is considered from the point of view of the Institute, on the one hand, or of the University, on the other. The Board of Management based its decision on what the members conceived to be the best interests of the Institute at the present time. you are entitled to hold a different opinion but not, in the opinion of the Board, to state that the remarks in the quinquennial report contain an insinuation which is an insult to the University and a sneer at the Senate's academic character. The Board of Management desire to make it clear that their decision was not, in any sense, a criticism of the University.

3. The second paragraph of the article contains three statements on which an explanation is desired. The first statement is that for the last four years the boiler and the steam power plant have not been in working order and students are sent out without any practical acquaintance of the manipulation of boilers and steam plant. It is correct that, since the removal of the Institute from Byculla to Matunga, the boiler and the steam power plant have not been in working order. This fact is much regretted by the Board of Management but the circumstances have not been within their control. The plant required the erection of a chimney for which permission was required both from the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission and the Bombay City Improvement Trust. Application was made to both bodies in October 1924, and the permission of the Smoke Nuisances Commission was given in February 1925. The Architect of the Improvement Trust desired, however, that the steel chimney should be placed "on the axe of the composition with the dome of the main building." This was not practicable. There was also a suggestion that the chimney should be encased in masonry. The practical difficulty of working the plant with a chimney in the position sugested by the Trust's Architect was constantly represented but it was not till 14th June 1927 that the Acting Trust Architect informed the Principal that the placing of the chimney "on the axe of the composition with with the dome of the main building" would not be insisted on. This serious defect in the equipment of the Institute will, herefore, now be remedied. In the meantime, the students have been obtaining, as far as possible, their practical instruction in the manipulation of boilers and the steam power plant in outside factories and workshops during their usual period of six months outside practice. It should be explained that as the machinery in the Institute is now driven by electric power, the boiler and steam power plant are now only required for teaching purposes for about 20 days in the year.

4. The second statement on which I am to furnish an explanation is that the Weaving Department has been closed down for over a year and a half. This is misleading. The Weaving Department has been teaching all the time, but, owing to the unsafe state of the building in which the textile workshops are housed, it has not been possible for about eighteen months to work the weaving plant by power though it has been worked by hand. This is admitted to be a grave handicap, but at the same time, it is not so serious as your article might seem to imply. The students still receive training in dismantling, adjusting and erecting the machines, in preparing, adjusting and affixing dobbies Jacquard harness, and so on. The one thing they cannot practise in the Institute is weaving cloth with power looms but here again the defect is remedied by the six months' actual work in textile mills which every student undergoes during his course of study at the Institute.

5. The Institute buildings are vested in the Secretary of of State for India and the condition of the textile workshops was, therefore, reported to the Government of Bombay in March 1926. The question of the remedies to be provided is still under the consideration of the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department. The condition of the textile workshops has not in any way affected the operations of the Spinning Department.

6. As regards the remarks on the Chemistry Department, I am to state that there are two plants for the expression of oil from oil seeds. One of these had not been used for some years before the Institute removed from Byculla and has not been installed at Matunga. It is presumably this plant to which reference is made at the end of your article. The second and smaller plant is installed and is in use. This plant is sufficient for purposes of laboratory demonstration. The apparatus for demonstrating the manufacture of soap and candles is of the same description and is in use. The impression seems to have been created that the Institute professes to demonstrate these technical operations on a commercial scale but this not the case.—Yours, etc.,

A. J. TURNER.
Principal and Secretary.

GENERAL DYER.

LEFT ARM PARALYSED.

CONDITION CRITICAL.

LONDON, July 15.

It is reported that General Dyer had a second stroke. His left arm has been paralysed and his speech has been affected. His condition is critical.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH WAR MEMORIAL

UNVEILED BY PRINCE OF WALES

LONDON, July 14.

Edinburgh echoed an early music of bag-pipes and sound feet hurrying to the castle to participate in the unveiling of the Scottish National War Memorial. The ceremony was performed by the Prince of Wales in the presence of the King and Queen who are at present in residence at Holywood Palace and Princess Mary, the great gathering including the Scottish. Notability and celebrities. The memorial is a hall of honour placed at the summit of the castle rock and within it is a shrine where rests a wrought-steel casket containing the names of 100,000 Scotsmen and Scotswomen who fell in wartime. Following the Prince of Wales' declaration that memorial was open the crowd joined in singing "Scots Wha Hae." The Cameron pipers played the "Flowers of Forest." Representatives of the famous Scottish regiments including Field-Marshal Haig, Field-Marshal Methuen, Sir Hugh Rencharl, Sir John Maxwell and Sir Ian Hamilton filed slowly into the memorial and laid rolls of honour on the shrine.

COUNTESS MARKIEVIEZ DEAD

FIRST IRISH WOMAE M. P.

LONDON, July 15.

DUBLIN.—Death is announced of Countess Markieviez who was the first woman to be elected to the British Parliament, but as a Sinn Feiner she did not take her seat. She was returned to the Dail Eireann as a De Valeran at the recent Irish general election.—Reuter.

Countess Markieviez was of member the Dail Eireann for Dublin City, South, since 1923. She took part in Dublin Rebellion in 1916 and was senteneed to death Subsequently the sentence was committed to penal servitude for life. She was released in 1917.)

AGRICULTURE COMMISSION

MADRAS PRESIDENCY EVIDENCE PUBLISHED

A Blue Book, covering 770 pages, has been published forming volume three of evidence taken by the Indian Agriculture Commission containing evidence taken in the Madras Presidency.—Reuter.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.

Bombay July 15

Ports.	Steamers &/or Shipment	Seeds of 12 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 Cwts.	Seeds of 16 cwts. meas
Hull					
	Aug.	16/3	17/6	18/6	19/6
	Sept.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	Oct.-Mar.	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6
London					
	July-Aug.	15/	16/	17/	18/
	Sept.-Nov.	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	Dec.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
Liverpool					
	Aug.-Sept.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	Oct./Nov.	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	Dec./March	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6
Marseilles					
	July/August.	15/	16/	17/	18/
	Sept/Nov.	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	Dec.-Mar.	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6
Antwerp					
	Aug	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6
	Sept/March	17/	18/	19/	20/
Rotterdam Hamburg Bremen Havre	Aug. Sept-Mar	19/ 17-	20- 18-	21- 19-	22/ 20-
	Augu/	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
Dunkirk					
	Augu-Mar	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/-6
Barcelona					
Genoa					
	Aug/Sept	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Naples		..	..	..	..
Leghorn Trieste Venice	July Aug.	19/- 17/-	19/- 17-	20/6 18/6	22/ 19/6
New York					
	Aug./Sept	14/-			25/-

A parcel of about 3,000 tons D.W. was booked for September Shipt. at 16/- and 19/-. For Antwerp/Hamburg/Rotterdam, 450 tons were booked at 16/6 and 19/6 for September. In the absence of fresh demand market rules quiet. Karachi is also quiet.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, July 15.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co., Bombay).

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China, clay, best quality	59 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
Farina, supra (Dutch)	15 2 0
Farina, superior (Dutch)	14 10 0
Epsom Salt	3 12 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality	11 14 0
Sago Flour, market quality	11 10 0
Maize Starch, continental	12 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	18 4 0
Dextrine (Maize) White	17 8 0
Zinc Chloride, English	17 8 0
Zinc Chloride, German	16 8 0
Magnesium Chloride, German	4 8 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	35 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil. 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 60 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	11 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	10 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	10 4 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	9 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	9 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 14 0
Bichromate of Potash, Small Pkg.	31 4 0
Soda Ash, German	6 6 0

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 8
Antimony Salt	0 6 0
Hydo Sulphide, B.S.F.	0 10 6
Hydo Sulphide, English	0 9 0

In Bleaching Powder above prices are nominal as some good lots are being offered at a ridiculously low price.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 14.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-7 8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£115-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-3/4 Ex-dividend
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£16-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£86-1/2
Conversion Loan	£76-1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£101-1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£60-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£70-1/4
Consols	£54-1/2
War Loan 5 per cent	£101
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£93-1/4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 14.

Demand Bills	485.12

COFFEE.

New York, July 14.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot	14-3/16

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay 15th July 27.

Description.	Spot prices. 14-7-27	7-7-27
Bengals F. G. ..		310
S/Punjab F. G. ..	No	306
Rajputana F. G. ..	Quotations	310
Broach F. G. ..		335
Saw-Gd. Dhawar F.G.		314
P/American F. G ..		343
Kadi/Viramgaum F. G.		337
Dholleras F. G. ..		333
Kalagin F. G. ..		336
Surat F. G. ..		399
Navsari F. G. ..		409
Oomra Fine ..		327
C. P. No. 1 Fine ..		339
C. P. No. 2 Fine ..		333
Khandesh F. G. ..		317
Muttia F. G. ..		314
Compta Gd. ..		362
Southerns Gd. ..		
Bijapore Gd. ..		
Bagalkote Gd. ..		
Tinnevellies G. D. ..		
Karungannies G. D. ..		
Cambodias Gd. ..		

	Futures. 7-7-27	S. rates 14-7-27
Hedge Contracts		
Bengals Dec/Jan.28	298	
BroachJuly/Aug	334	No
Do April/May '28	344	Quotations
Oomra F./July	324	
Do Dec/Jan'28	323	

Receipts for the week ending 14th July.

	1927. Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	1893	2800
Oomras	44"7	1915
Dholleras	7418	1266
Broach	3-4	..
Southerns	5614	10959
Persians	178	46
Americans	971	..
Egyptians	..	..
E. Africans	3042	3619
Other sorts	..	..
Total	32683	20635

Exports for the week ending 14th July.

	Bales
United Kingdom	383
Continent	4890
China	9300
Japan	23664
Coast Ports	495
Total	41727

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	2675
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	4700
Total	7375

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 14th July.

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
3019148	3207476	3533653	3246247	3550759

Exports from 1st Sept. to 14th July.

	1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	21354	47708
Continent	346948	469643
China	183162	371923
Japan	1260478	1336832
Coast Ports	23510	22504
U. S. A.	726	1450
Total	1'36178	2250060

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	63816	148259	126565
Continent ..	584736	921777	654949
China ..	33'490	237858	312352
Japan ..	1558083	1241470	1677438
Coast Ports ..	21567	50191	47995
U. S. A. ..	9679	..	..
Total	2576368	2599355	2879299

Bales

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1926 to 14th July 1927, 145,281 bales. Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 14th July 1927 838,000 bales. Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 14th July 1927 619,598 bales.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India, 1st Sept. 1926 to 31st August 1927 (a) 326,250 bales. American cotton arrived in India, 1st Sept. 1926 to 14th July 1927 (b) 294,960 bales. American cotton at sea for India (c) 31,000 bales.

N.B.—These figures are voluntary returns and cannot be guaranteed as either accurate or complete.

(a) Corrected to allow for cotton arrived or shipped but the purchase of which was not previously advised; actual purchases advised 305,610 bales.

(b) Corrected; includes cotton arrived but not cleared.

(c) From advices required by the Government Notification.

LINSEED.

London, July 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—	
Shipment Sellers July/Aug	£17/17/6
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept	£18/0/0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—	
Shipment Hull paid Aug/Sept	£16/12/6
Linseed, Bombay.—	
Shipment Sellers July/Aug	£18/15/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 14.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—	
Delivery Sellers July/Aug	31/9-3/4
Delivery Buyers Sept/Dec	32/3

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, July 14

Total Bullion	£151,100,000
Public Deposits	£10,000,000
Other Deposits	£100,400,000
Government Securities	£48,900.000
Other Securities	£46,400,000
Notes & Coin	£33,200,000
Currency Notes outstanding	£275,500,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	30.09 per cent.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

July. 15

	Per lb	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	„	0 12 0
Century	„	0 11 9
Jacob	„	0 11 9
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 11 9
Apollo	„	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	1 0 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705	„	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 9
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 15 3
Phoenix	„	0 15 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 14 9
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	„	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	„	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH(Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	„	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 9
David Mill	„	0 15 9
Apollo Mill	„	0 15 3
Moon Mill	„	0 15 3
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 0
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 9
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 14 6
Sakuntala	„	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 6
Globe	„	0 14 3
Rachael	„	0 14 0
Palkhi	„	0 14 6
Maher	„	0 14 9
Kechhwa	„	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 15 0
Textile	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 3
Jacob	„	1 0 0
Century	„	0 15 6
Moon Mill	„	1 0 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 3
Century	„	0 15 6
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Moon Mill	„	0 15 3
1386 Tata	„	2 11 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	„	3 13 0
Century	„	4 0 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	„	10 0 0
58000 Kurla	„	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney	„	7 10 0
Hindustan	„	7 10 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 3
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	
777 Crescent	„	2 4 0
Apollo David	„	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
Kohinoor	„	1 2 0
Tata	„	1 2 0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

(Messrs. Pitamber and Co.)

Bombay, July 15.

During the week under review one more cargo of African (Burnside) Coal is reported fixed for Bombay for August Shipment and one hold out of this is sold at about 28/9d. c&i&f& S. S. Baron Jedburgh completed discharging and s. s. Bourbonnais is discharging Northern Natal Coal. No other fresh business passed and the tendency of the market remains quiet.

STEAMER DISCHARGING COAL.

12.7.27. Ss. S. Bourbonnais Northern and Natal Navigation.

STEAMERS DUE WITH COAL.

24.7.27. S. S. Rafsay Besh/Seeb/Poniatih Andrew Yule and Co.

A steamer Parcel of English Coal.

A steamer Victoria Bengal Coal (July Shipment).

A steamer Northern Navigation Coal (July Shipment).

A steamer Northern Navigation Coal (July/August Shipt.)

A steamer St. Geo. and Burnside (August Shipt.)

QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Scale at Darukhana.

		Rs.
Welsh	C.I.F.	30 0 0
Northern Navigation sh 29/6 (Ready)		
Northern Navigation sh 28/6 July Shipt.		23 0 0
Northern Navigation sh 28/ August Shipt.		
St. Geo. and Burnside sh 28/ August Shipt.		
Deshargarh Rs. 18/8		20 0 0
Seeb/Poniatih Rs. 18/4		
Victoria Rs. 17/12		19 8 0

LONDON METALS.

London, July 14.

Copper, English Best Selected	£58 1/8.
Copper, Braziers	£69 1/2.
Yellow Metal,	£63.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£24 1/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£14 1/8.
Tin, English Ingots	£283 3/4.

A SINISTER DESIGN.

(Continued from page 8.)

the cultivators have suffered. Now during the last thirty years there were many famines, one of which carried away the agricultural population in thousands and epidemics which also claimed their share not a little. The agricultural population has not revived from these miseries, still, the Government, regardless of these considerations, have thought it fit to raise during recent years the assessments to the full extent in many talukas whose term of thirty years had expired, on the ground that rents had risen during the abnormal war times. They could not obviously enhance them on the ground of an increase in population and profits of agriculture during the whole of the expiring lease; so rents were taken as a guide and now the Resolution of 13th May proposes to adopt them as their sole guide in future in fixing the assessments and to consider all matters whether vital or not as simply confirmatory or explanatory or supplementary, meaning thereby that so lnog as other factors confirm or supplement the rental factor they will be considered or in case of conflict they will be explained away.

THE WRONG BASIS.

Let us see how it will work in practice. As there is no open competition, there is no such thing as economic rent, so rental statistics as recorded in Government records will be taken as a guide by the Settlement Officer. Of these rents majority are bogus transactions being the interest on money borrowed from the Marwaris to whom the cultivators have passed sale deeds to circumvent the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Of the rest some are produce rents and some are cash rents. Produce rents, by their very nature, will prove a very difficult proposition. In these days of fluctuating prices and fluctuating crops to base the assessments on the produce of a certain number of years and on the prices of these years would not be a just or fair basis, e.g. famines have a tendency to raise prices and even short harvests have that tendency and the produce rents remain in arrears and are not always realized in full. As regards true cash rents besides those stated above various causes operate to bring them into existence. Bona fide cultivators rent to others their fields which are inconvenient and take instead an adjoining field or a field in the same neighbourhood on rent. Again, those who have a small holding make it economic by taking on rent a field from one who has a fairly large holding. There are also a few of those persons who through old age or some other calamity are compelled to abandon the cultivation and to rent the land to others. Such fields are highly improved and in many cases, care, capital and labour of generations are bestowed on them and command a better rental.

ONE MORE SKELETON.

Of the non-agriculturists some go in for land out of sentiment and naturally invest capital to improve it and give it on rent, but they hardly get due return on their investments. It will thus appear from the above that the rental basis will check improvements and prevent investment of capital. Again, it will make a Settlement Officer, if just and conscientious, pry minutely into the private affairs of the cultivators in order to sift and eliminate doubtful cases and as he cannot physically visit every rented improved field he is likely either to ignore improvements altogether or take them on trust; besides being a layman and quite a junior in service he cannot, even if he visited such fields, have any idea of improvements in the soil effected by the cultivator at much cost and labour and in any case the poor man will be obliged to ignore altogether "no rent" lands. If the Settlement Officer is unjust and unfair, as he has to hack his way through to the top by elbowing out others less despotic and strict than himself, he will make short work of his settlement duties by taking swallow flights in his car over the talukas in his charge; and by using simply the rental statistics from the record of rights for his purposes will prove true to the traditions of his department by proposing a full increase in the assessments. The Government, only too glad to get a purse without any return, will sanction the new rates as they have done in almost all revision settlements, will throw into the waste paper basket the petitions of agriculturists and will put one more skeleton into their revenue cupboard.

It will appear from the above that rents and net profits are not identical in our Presidency. Various circumstances prevent that free play of economic laws which is observed in Europe and it is suicidal to apply those principles based on western social customs and practice to this country where sentiment, spirit of sacrifice, honour and resignation to the Divine Will are indissolubly mixed with the life of the average cultivator. But even in Europe and other civilized countries rental basis though adopted in case of town-sites in some cases, is not adopted to agricultural lands by these States.

(To Be Continued.)

KEROSENE RATES.

London, July 14.

	Rs. as p.
Shell Cases per case	10 0 6
Anchor Brand New tins per pair	7 12 6
Rising Sun Brand New tin per pair	7 10 6
Rising Sun brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals.	6 6 6
Swan Brand New tins per pair	6 4 6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals.	5 0 6

SHAKE OFF THEOLOGY FROM POLITICS.

(Continued from page 9.)

come the Delhi proposals for joint electorates, I do so as a nationalist. I may recall here that in 1915, I had favoured a seperate electorate for my province in 1915 but I am now convinced that one certain effect of separate electorate has been to bring communally extremist politicians in the limelight. That would be done away with if Joint Electorate comes into force. Then a Muslim or a Hindu dare not talk of fanaticism because he will have to seek the support of the other community. We cannot afford extremists in communalism.

"The gesture of Mr. Jinnah and his party deserved much better and more serious consideration by the Hindus," declared Dr. Sapru. He was of opinion that the Hindu Mahasabha could have shown greater statesmanship, more broad-mindedness and greater generosity to catch the hand that was extended. "Of course, the All-India Congress Committee has passed resolutions accepting the proposal and I only hope that the Committee abides by its pious resolutions. The proposals cannot be treated as a commercial proposition."

HAVE A UNIVERSALLY APPROVED SCHEME.

In such matters conclusions could not be arrived at by discussions. Dr. Sapru suggested that a conference of about a dozen representatives of the different communities should be convened as early as possible and a constitution for India should be evolved by politicians of all shades of opinion—a constitution in which all the minorities would get proper representation and the franchise might be widened. The learned Doctor cited the instance of the Commonwealth of India Bill and suggested the appointment of a thoroughly representative body to prepare all the necessary details and suggest a scheme which would be approved by the people of India as a whole and supported by all legislatures. Then only, said Sir Tej Bahadur, people would get sufficient courage and conviction to face the Royal Commission or demand a Round Table Conference.

Sir Tej Bahadur next warned the leaders to convene a conference of the type he had suggested before Government did so in order to bring out peace in the country.

COMMISSION OF POLITICIANS.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru ridiculed the idea of appointing Indians as assessors on the Commission or as co-opted members and declared that India did not want a Commission of Judicials. They wanted politicians on the Commission with Indians in majority.

Concluding the learned Doctor appealed for communal unity and asked the young men of India to approach the problems before the country with a broad spirit of statesmanship and rise superior to petty jealousies. He requested all party leaders not to place their party before the country but put the country before everything else.

With a hearty vote of thanks for the speaker and the chairman, the meeting terminated.

PURELY A PRIVATE TRIP

DR. SAPRU INTERVIEWED.

"It is no use disguising this one fact that communal politics is overshadowing the national politics of the country", said Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of an interview he granted to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the eve of his departure to England. Dr. Sapru repudiated the idea that he was undertaking the voyage on any political mission. He said he was going to England to see his children who were there and thereafter he intended to visit Turkey, Persia and other countries with a view to see things for himself.

"But, surely, you would not miss any opportunity of advancing the cause of India in England or elsewhere?" inquired our representative.

"No one would," was Dr. Sapru's reply, "But", he added, "that is not the object of my trip. It is entirely private."

Asked his views on the Delhi proposals, the learned Doctor said that he was wholeheartedly in favour of the joint electorate scheme and would also support the Delhi proposls in general. Though he would not agree with a minor detail here and there, he would not like the scheme to fall through for such details.

"I have not studied the question," said Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru when he was asked whether he favoured the separation of Sind or not. "I do not think it is a very important question, I would not through out the proposals of Delhi for Sind nor would I grudge Sind remaining in the Bombay Presidency if Sind Hindus make out a strong case in their favour. I would not insist on either separation of Sind or otherwise."

A reference to the Madras non-Brahman's joining the Congress brought Dr. Sapru on the main issue before the country to-day, that is, the communal question. Dr. Sapru did not attach any importance to the non-Brahman's either entering the Congress or going out of it. "It is purely a communal question and I wonder why the country should attach so much importance to it." Speaking about the situation in the country in general, Dr. Sapru said that the conditions in the country was precarious.

Continuing he said: "I call it precarious because the leaders of the country identify themselves with the communal movements leaving the interests of the country alone. The situation is not what they call gloomy. But it is no use disguising the fact that communal politics are overshadowing national politics. It is time we tried to see things as they are."

Sir Tej Bahadur was very reluctant to say anything about the "Rangila Rasul" judgment and the Muslim agitation. He said: "I am not in a position to say whether Mr. Justice Dulip Singh's interpretation of law is right or wrong. If he is wrong he is neither the first nor the last judge to err. A judge who will never err is yet to be born. And if resignations are to be demanded because judges go wrong, there would be no such thing as independent judiciary left in India. This does not and should not mean that I favour the spirit shown in certain section of the Vernacular press in the Punjab and elsewhere. I very strongly deprecate attacks actuated by religious bigotry or actuated with a motive to wound the religious feelings of other communities."

Continuing Sir Tej Bahadur said that if the law was defective as Mr. Justice Dulip Sing had made it out in the course of his judgment, there was moral reason for the Hindu Press to refrain from taking advantage of the defect of the law without regard of the legislature. But, it was very mean and stupid to impute motives to any judge of the High Court and Dr. Sapru said that he personally would not like any one to do so.

CANADA WINS BISLEY CUP

INDIA SECURES SIXTH PLACE

LONDON, July 14.

At Bisley, the Mackinnon Cup was won by Canada with a score of 1105. England was second, with 1086 and Scotland with 1070 and Ireland 1046 being third and fourth respectively and India with 1015 was sixth.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP FINAL

LONDON, July 15.

Copenhagen.—Final in European Zone for Davis Cup between Denmark and France will be played at Copenhagen on 21st, 22nd and 23rd July. Danish team will probably consist of Ulrich and Peterson.—Reuter.

LONDON.—Lord and Lady Chelmsford's heir Hon. Andrew Thesiger was married to Miss Gilian Lubbock at St. Margarets Church Westminster to-day.—Reuter.

LONDON.—The King has approved of the appointment of Mr. George Lambert as Executive Councillor, United Provinces, in succession to Sir Samuel O'Donnel.—Reuter.

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CONTENTS.

Among the sketches in this volume are:—Sir Syed Ahmed, Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Badruddin Tyabji, Rahimtulla Mahamed Sayani, Syed Mahmood, Syed Amir Ali, The Aga Khan, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Ali Imam, Syed Hasan Imam, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, Syed Husain Bilgrami, Justice Shah Din, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Mahomed Ali Jinnha, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Hydari, and The Ali Brothers.

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TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

INCREASE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

TRANSFER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

According to a report of the Bombay Educational Department for the period from 1st April to 31st December 1926, there has been an increase of six in the number of recognised secondary schools. Three of these were in the Bombay Division, one in the Northern Division and two in Sind. The Educational Inspector of the Bombay Division reports that there is a decided indication of the growing demand for secondary education in the Bombay Division. The Muhammadans of the Division have begun to feel the necessity of Anglo-Urdu schools for their children. In Sind the number of pupils in secondary schools rose from 12,544 to 13,521. The boys as well as their guardians have a marked preference for Government schools but admissions cannot be allowed beyond the prescribed limit.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

In the Bombay Division the District Local Boards of Nasik, Thana, Bombay Suburban Division and Ratnagiri, and the Municipalities of Nasik, Thana, Bandra and Vengurla have completely taken over charge of primary schools, formed their own school boards and appointed their administrative officers.

In the Central Division primary education has been transferred to the Poona District Local Board, while schemes for transfer to the District Local Board of West Khandesh and Ahmednagar are under the consideration of the Educational authorities.

The Municipalities of Rander, Nadiad, Dohad and Godhra in the Northern Division have taken over control of primary education, as also the District Local Board of Panch Mahals. News, while all Municipalities have now assumed control of primary schools in their own areas, four out of five District Local Boards have deliberately refused to do so on grounds of finance and other difficulties.

In the Southern Division all the five District Local Boards of Dharwar, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Kanara and Bijapur have taken over control.

In Sind the following District Local Boards have taken over charge of their primary education:—Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur, Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Karachi. Besides these, four Municipalities have also assumed control. An

CHEAP VILLAGE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

An interesting feature connected with the growth of primary education is the scheme instituted for the provision of cheap village school buildings in the Surat District. The scheme has been financed by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to the extent of Rs. 15,000 as his first instalment for the purpose. It aims at providing school buildings in villages which offer suitable building sites and contribute at least one-third of the total cost of the building (exception being made in the case of schools intended for girls or backward classes) and handing them over to the District Local Boards. Five pucca buildings have been provided under the scheme with a total accommodation for 500 pupils at a total cost of Rs. 25,240, of which Rs. 10,000 and odd have been contributed by the people and Rs. 14,204 paid from the Sir Purshotamdas Fund. Satisfied with the success of the scheme, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas has promised a second instalment of Rs. 60,000 for the purpose and a programme for the provision of 26 school buildings has been drawn up for the current year. If the scheme works satisfactorily it is expected that in five years' time all the District Local Board schools in the Surat District Local Board schools accommodated in hired buildings will be provided with suitable buildings.

BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

There is a growing interest among the backward classes in the extension of primary and secondary education. The demand for schoolarships reserved for pupils of Intermediate and Backward communities has so much increased, says the Educational Inspector of the Bombay Division, that the institution of a competitive examination is found necessary for the selection of the most deserving candidates. The Depressed Class schools in this Division are, as far as possible, placed in charge of teachers from the Depressed Classes. The stigma of untouchability attached to the Depressed Classes is now being wiped out by the claim for freedom and equal rights urged by the leaders of these classes as well as by the support and sympathy extended to them by Government and the enlightened public.

The Council resolution to reduce the grants of such Local Boards and Municipalities as would refuse the use of public schools, offices, Dharamshalas, wells, etc., to Depressed Classes had the salutary effect of removing whatever opposition or prejudice still existed against those people.

The Boarding School at Khardi in the Thana District maintained for the children of the backward communities continues to thrive and is doing very useful work.

URDU SCHOOLS.

The Muhammadans in all the Districts of the Bombay Division have now become wide awake to the advantages of education and are evincing keen interest in the education of theid children. The existing Urdu schools are growing in numbers and improving in quality under the newly trained teachers and new schools are coming into existence. The demand has far outgrown the supply and applications for new Urdu schools had to be shelved for want of funds. In the Southern Division during the period under report 21 new Urdu schools were opened and 7 additional assistants for understaffed schools were provided by the Belgaum District Local Board. The demand for Urdu schools in the Bijapur District is also growing.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

The recent institution of Agricultural Bias classes is increasing in popularity both with the students and the general public. The Belgaum District Local Board have resolved to open five such classes every year. At present there are 14 such classes in the Southern Division as shown below:—

Dharward, 3; Belgaum, 7; Bijapur, 2; and Kanara, 2. The S. P. H. High School at Bordi in Thana has introduced weaving in the upper classes. Special classes have been opened at the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, to prepare students for the Commercial and Clerical Certificate Examination recently introduced by Government.

GIRLS' EDUCATION.

Speaking of the Bombay Division, the Educational Inspector says:—"English education of girls is steadily gaining in popularity among the advanced communities". The number of girls has increased in all schools. Those who appeared for the School Leaving Certificate Examination numbered 70 in this Division alone.

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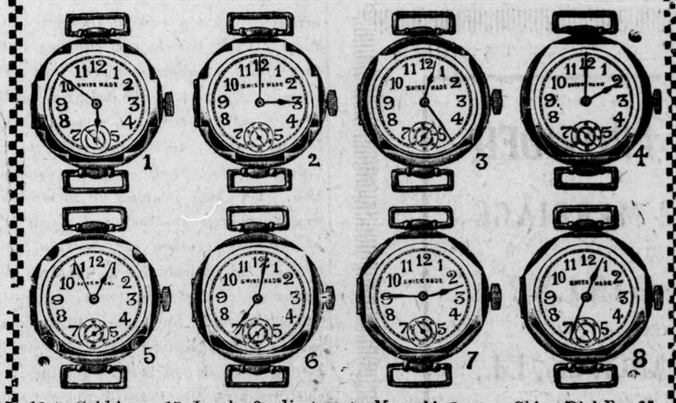

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"G.B.S." & MEDICAL STUDENTS

RAGGING SCENES AT ANTI-VIVISECTION MEETING.

POLICE CALLED TO HALL

The police had been sent for before the Anti-vivisection Society's annual meeting in the Caxton Hall in mail week came to an end. Two officers stood in the passage surveying the disorder inside the hall, but said they could not enter without instructions from the authorities, and those instructions had not come. It did not, indeed, seem a case for their intervention, writes the "Manchester Guardian."

The disorder was caused by a body of students from the medical schools in London, who occupied many of the seats at the back of the hall, or stood along the sides shouting and singing, or blowing an occasional whistle, making themselves thoroughly objectionable, and enjoying what they evdently considered was a very fine "rag". The rest of the hall was crowded with anti-vivisectionists, some of whom became greatly excited, and addtd to the uproar by their loudly expressed indignation. They kept jumping up to see what was happening at the back, and at one stage of the meeting when the stewards thrust two of the students out of the hall, the uproar lasted for about twenty minutes.

The Chairman, Sir Francis Blake, handled the position tactfully, and succeeded in getting some sort of hearing for the three chief speakers, Mr. Bernard Shaw, Commander Kenworthy, M.P., and Lady Tankerville, by promising that after them a student's representative would be allowed to address the meeting. Obviiusly the students main objects were to "rag" Mr. Shaw joyously, and to howl down Dr. Walter Hadwen, both of which objects they achieved.

"G. B. S." RAGS THE STUDENTS.

Mr. Shaw, more successfully still, 'ragged" the students, and what was more important made his points. They greeted him with the "Froth Blowers' Anthem," and broke into his first sentence. Gazing at them benignantly he began with "I have never been able to understand why I enjoy such extraordinary popularity." The students immediately broke into "He's a jolly good fellow," followed by "cheers for Mr. Shaw." "I was not speaking of my personal poularity, which does not surprise me, he continued, "but of my extraordinary popularity in medical circles. Mr. Shaw went on to speak of the very difficult position that had arisen through the belief held by vivisectors that in pursuit of science they were exempted from the moral restraints to which everyone else had to submit.

Was that a reasonable claim? If he were to perform vitisection, he would be prosecuted for cruelty to animals. He had no objection to experiment. It was a recognised scientific method, but the question under discussion was whether in performing those experiments, people should be subjected to the general moral law exactly as they were in all activities. There were other departments of science outside the physiological laboratories—physics, for instances."

At this point one of the students pretended to be sick. "I think that some very young medical student," said Mr. Shaw, "thought that when I said physics, I meant physic. I am talking of Einstein's department. He is one of the greatest figures in Europe, but when he performs experiments, he does it in accordance with the ordinary moral laws. He never says 'I demand that all the moral laws shall be suspended when I experiment, and no matter what I do, I must go free.'"

SHOUTS OF PROTEST.

"Suppose I put a person on a table, cut him in pieces, put him in a trunk, and took him to Victoria Station, what would happen if it were subsequently discovered that I was the man who took the trunk No one would dream for a moment of saying I should be exempt from an inquest and the subsequent proceedings. But remember that when a person dies on the operating table there is no inquest." (Shouts of protest.) You know these things are the case. I want you to begin to think about them. Medical science claims an immunity that no other profession claims. We say that an immunity of that kind is generally abused."

Mr. Shaw argued that this immunity put the registered medical profession in a disadvantageous position. He had a great many acquaintances among the more intelligent members of the community, and he found that when they were ill they went to every sort of unregistered practitioners they could find, osteopaths, masseuses, and so on, paying them high fees. A great odeal of the distrust of the medical profession that was growing up was due to the practice of vivisection.

"Take", he said, "the case of a mother and her sick child." Here the students laughed boisterously, and when Mr. Shaw protested, "Look here, gentlemen, this is no sort of thing for you to laugh at. I suggest that professionally it is part of the subject you are bound to be interested in," they sang "Land of Hope and Glory," and the tumult continued for a time.

Mr. Shaw waited till it died down. Then he went on to say that if the mother were told her child could only be saved if a dog were vivisected, in five cases out of six, she would cheerfully offer her dog or her grand-mother, or herself to save it. Supposing a woman had a starving child, and so to save its life she stole a piece of bread. No one would blame her in either case. "But could you," Mr. Shaw asked, "legislate on the ground that a mother with a sick child could have her grandmother vivisected or legalise theft to save the starving.

"FEAR OF HOSPITALS."

"If I have a sick child, and the doctor says that by vivisecting a dog, he can save the life of my child, and may save the lives of thousands of other children, am I going to sacrifice them to save the dog? The answer would be no. "If you came and told me you were prepared to sacrifice all humane considerations to increase your knowledge of science ,I should say that if a dog's life were of so little value compared to my child, what was my child's life compared to the lives of the millions of children who might be saved by an experiment on my child. That is the whole position for you. You cannot repudite moral responsibility with regard to animals without also repudiating it with regard to human beings.

'Ask the common people what they are afraid of in the hospitals. You know very well they are afraid of being experimented on. You may say you don't do this, but if you come to meetings and justify experiments without moral restriction, and interrupt harmless people like myself who are trying to plead that experiment should be subject to moral law, can you wonder that people misunderstand you? Be frank. Are you really such hardened men as you pretend to be. In conversation with a medical man who was defending vivisection, I described one single experiment, and he said that if anyone did that to his dog, he would cut his throat."

G. B. S. ON STRAIN OF 42,000,000 DIALECTS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL TO DETERMINE USAGE.

"NO CORRECT ENGLISH."

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw was in entertaining mood in mail week, when he sought to justify the need for an "International Council of English" to determine facts on disputed usages.

He was one of a gathering of distinguished American and British scholars, poets and writers who met at the headquarters of the Royal Society of Literature, in Bloomsburysquare, W.C., to inaugurate the council, which it was proposed should consist of "a hundred or so of the most distinguished authorities they could be President of the United States tries."

"The language of the island which, includes England, Scotland and Wales," said Mr. Shaw, consists of a number of dialects.

"To show you the complexity of our problem I have looked up the number of dialects we have. There are 42,767,500 of them. Each speaker of these dialects regards all other dialects as a mark of inferiority.

"This puts our population in a condition of continuous and very serious strain.

"When President Wilson came to this country, instead of using the word "oblige' he used the word 'obligate.' It was a shock to us to find that a man could be President of the United States even if he said 'obligate' instead of 'oblige.' The question we asked ourselves at once was: Could a man be King of England, if he said 'obligate' instead of 'oblige'?

"The committee which had been asked to tackle the question for the B.B.C. found that even with words in everyday use there was no agreement among them.

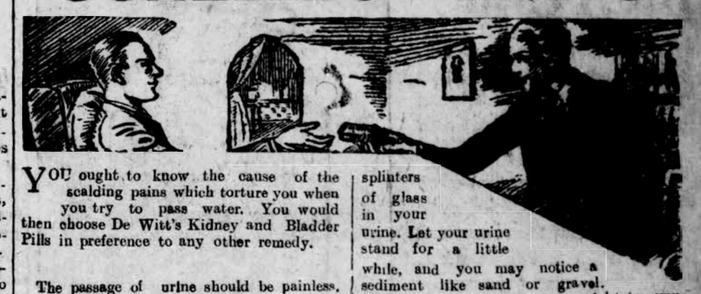
"Take the word 'cross.' If you tell a taxicab man to drive you, as I do, to King's Cross, he will do it, but if you say 'King's Crorss," he will get us there perhaps a fraction of a second sooner.

"There is no such thing in the world as correct English speech. We all have our dialects, and every one of our 42,000,000 is ready at any moment to give you what he calls an imitation of an American accent which would entertain you American gentlemen very much, because it would be something you have never heard before.

"The American dentist I go to calls 'water' 'watter,' and what I call 'tartar' he calls 'tatter.'

The meeting decided that it was desirable to form an International Council, and elected a committee of six to deal with organisation.—"Daily Chronicle."

THIS IS THE WAY TO CURE
SCALDING PAINS



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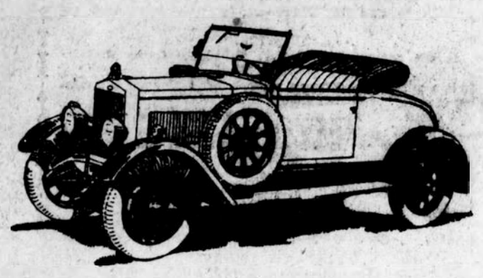

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"IS THAT YOU, ALF?"

There are many amusing stories in Mr. Harold Nicolson's "Some People" (Constable, 7s. 6d.), which is partly autobiographical and partly it may be fanciful.

Mr. Nicolson is a diplomatist; he is also the husband of Lord Sackville's daughter, who as "V. Sackville West" was awarded the Hawthornden Prize for a poem in mail week.

The best sketch in the book is of the late Lord Curzon and a valet he once engaged in a great hurry just as he was leaving England for a Conference, says the "Daily Chronicle". How he came to need a valet Mr. Nicolson tells thus:

Three days before we were due to leave for Lausanne I had walked across to Carlton House Terrace with some papers that were urgently required. The Secretary of State was undergoing one of his recurrent attacks of phlebitis and I was taken up to his bedroom.

It was a small room with but one window which looked over the pack; there was a white washing-stand, a servant's chest of drawers and a cheap brass bedstead.

My eyes wandered round the room in mute-surprise. They returned finally to the figure in the bed. He was no longer looking at the documents, he was looking at me.

DEVASTATING EFFECT.

"You are observing," he said, "the simple squalor of my bedroom. I can assure you, however, that my wife's apartments are of the most unexampled magnificence." And at this his shoulders shook with that infectious laughter of his, that rich eighteenth-century amusement.

"You, have also," he continued, "observed the telephone. A disastrous invention, my dear Nicolson, but it has its uses. Thus if I make upon this ivory lever a slight pressure to deflect it to the right, a mere exiguum clinamen, the whole secretss of my household are revealed to me. I overhear.

"This morning, for instance, when thus switched on (I think that is the correct term) to the universe, the bell rang. A voice said, 'Is that you, Alf, and 'ow's it feeling this morning? I 'ad a devil of a time coming in with the milk like that,'

"'My dear young lady,' I answered, 'you are singularly mistaken. You are not speaking to Mr.——, you are speaking to Lord Curzon himself.'

"The noises, I may say, which greeted me from the other end indicated that my words had produced an effect which was positively blasting. And —— 'an excellent valet, leaves me to-morrow."

MARCHESE'S ERROR.

So the new Valet went to France and Switzerland, and all the way he was slightly intoxicated.

We found it difficult to induce Lord Curzon to treat the problem seriously. On the second morning Arketall in helping his master on with his socks, had slipped and fallen. "Arketall," Lord Curzon had remonstrated, "you are either very ill or very drunk." "Both, m'Lord," Arketall had answered. Lord Curzon was so pleased with this response that his affection for Arketall became unassailable.

We grew seriously uneasy I found him one morning standing by the side table in the dining room pouring liqueur brandy into a claret glass. He winked slowly at me and placed a shaky forefinger beside his nose. I told Bill Bentinck that the marquess must again be warned.

But, unfortunately, that morning Marchese Garroni had, in Lord Curzon's presence, mistaken Arketall for Sir Roger Keyes, and seized both his hands and had assured him in a torrent of Genoese French how great a debt, how unforgetable a debt Italy owed to the noble and generous British Navy, Lord Curzon was so delighted by this incident that our warnings fell on even deafer ears.

TROUSERS TURN UP.

The catastrophe was the departure of the valet suddenly, and an alarm that he had taken with him all Lord Curzon's trousers.

These, however, turned up. When Lord Curzon heard they had been found his face relaxed into a smile and then extended into that irresistible laugh of his that endearing boyish sense of farce. "Thank you," he said, "I shall now complete my toilet. There will only be Leeper to dinner to-night, and as a reward I shall give you my celebrated imitation of Tennyson reciting 'Tears, idle tears.'"

He kept his promise. It was an amazing performance. We expressed our admiration and our gratitude. A sudden wave of depression descended upon Lord Curzon. "Ah, yes," he sighed, "ah, yes I know. All that was years ago, when I was young and could still laugh at my elders.

"But all young men are remorseless. You will go upstairs, this evening and chaff me behind my back. You will give imitations in after life of the old buffer imitating Tenuyson. And so it continues." He sighed deeply. And then he grinned. "I am sorry," he said, "for Arketall, I liked that man."

It is a pleasanter and a far truer picture of Lord Curzon than most that have been drawn.

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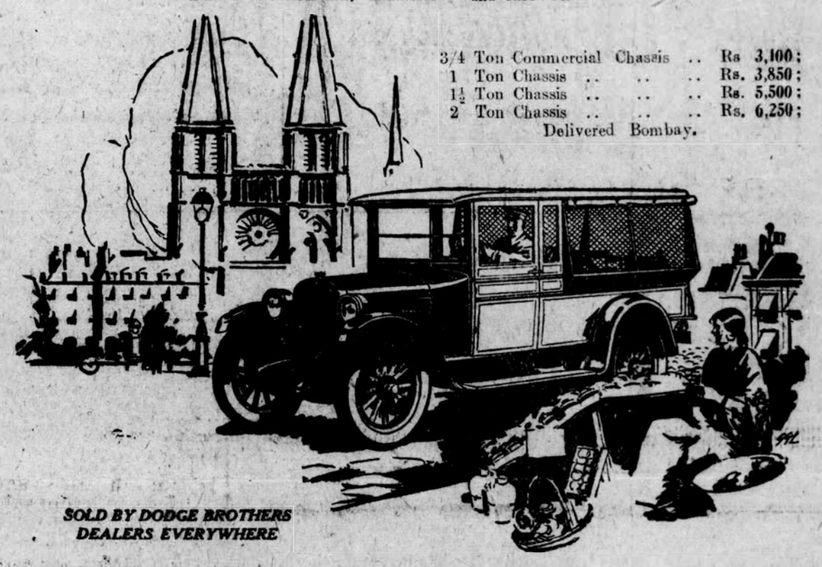

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Sometimes he burns the midnight oil, the while he woos the muse, and then tries the result on both plaintiff and defendant.

He did this in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Hinderer, turning alternately to the one and the other, so as to point the moral, alter they had unfolded their tale of trouble. This was what he read out to them:—

A little more smile,
A little less frown,
A little less kicking
A man when he's down.
A little more "we,"
A little less "I,"
A little more laugh,
A little less cry.
A little more flowers
On the pathway of life,
A few on the graves
At the end of the strfe..

Both listeners burst into tears, but whether they were moved by depression at the quality of His Honour's verse or by its pathos the audience was unable to determine.

It was the thirteenth anniversary of their wedding, which the judge assured them was a lucky day, so they agreed—rather reluctantly—to dine together and try to make it up.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 16 1927

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LAKE VIEW, MYSORE.

SPRING-BRIDGE, SERINGAPATAM.

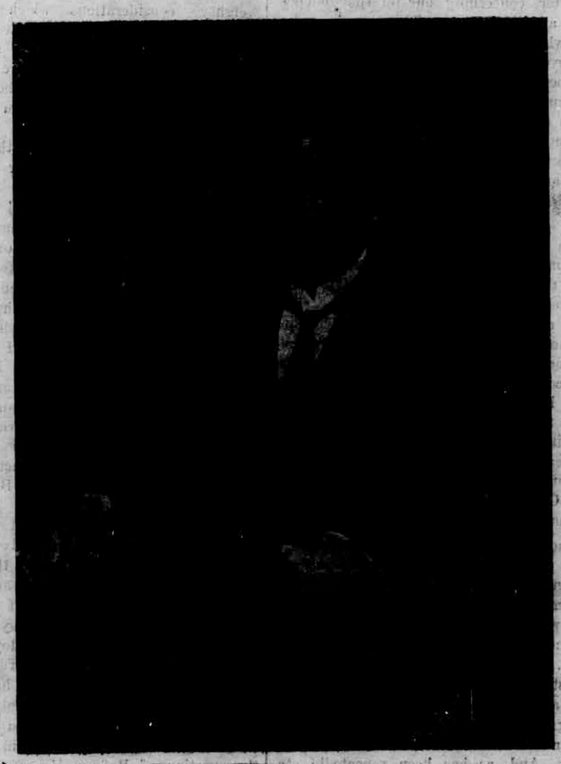
DEPUTATION TO PORTUGUESE CONSUL

SEAMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

"Chronicle" photos.
While a deputation of seamen waited on the Portuguese Consul to acquaint him with the problem of unemployment among Portuguese Seamen a large number of them waited outside. (Left) The Portuguese Consul (Centre) and Asst. Consul (to the right) and members of the Deputation. (Right) Seamen waiting outside.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudliar, who has been elected chairman of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Indian National Congress to be held at Madras.

Sir Gangaram, member of the Royal Agricultural Commission who died of heart failure in England.



Mr. K. Chandy, first member of the Council of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore belongs to an ancient Christian family. Mr. Chandy had a brilliant academical career and has served the Mysore Government in several capacities with great ability and distinction.

Sir Earnest Jackson, Agent of the B.B. and C.I.Rly. who has been elected President of the Agents' Conference to be held at Simla.

Sirdar S. B. Thorat, elected to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Ahmednagar District Constituency.

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PRINCES AND POLITICAL REFORM.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As there is considerable misunderstanding regarding the attitude of the Ruling Princes of India towards political reform in India, I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following extracts from the speech delivered by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner in closing the session of the Bikaner Legislative Council in October 1919. The speech is very important inasmuch as it deals at length and very clearly with the attitude of the Indian Princes towards the problems of constitutional reform both in British India and in their own States, and especially as it gives authoritative replies to certain criticisms of Indian States bobr in England and India. His Highness said in the course of his speech:—

"I do not think that there is anything that I can refer to that is unknown to you with reference to the work that fell to my lot at the Peace Conference, although I am afraid that your personal feelings towards me, of which I am proud, have led you to form too generous an estimate. It was obviously a historic occasion of the most profound importance to the entire world. No one who had the honour of taking part in it could fail to be moved or gratified and I can never sufficiently express my gratitude to His Excellency Lord Chelmsford and to the Right Hon. Mr. Moontagu, as also to the Prime Minister, for affording me this unique opportunity of rendering further service to my King-Emperor and his Empire, to my Brother Princes and to India.

In the course of the duties which devolved upon me during my two last visits to Europe I had, specially as a Member of the Imperial Cabinet, necessarily to deal with questions of a political nature not excluding those relating to Constitutional Reform in India. As I said in my speech at the dinner to Lord Sinha in March last, the highest authorities in India had for some years been urging upon His Majesty's Government the pressing necessity for a declaration of British policy in India and in 1917 it fell to the lot of my colleagues, Sir James Meston and Lord Sinha and myself to press that consideration as well as the question of a substantial measure of Constitutional Reform which, too, was under consideration at the time. That staunch friend of India, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, was then Secretary of State for India. He was a little later succeeded by another high-minded statesman, Mr. Edwin Montagu, than whom India has never had a truer or more sympathetic friend. Such views and recommendations of the Viceroy and the Government of India were strongly championed by both Secretaries of States, although they belonged to two separate parties and to different schools of political thought, and were accepted by His Majesty's Government. The outcome, as you know, was the memorable and highly gratifying pronouncement of the 20th August, 1917.

But people with reactionary tendencies were busy even in 1917 attempting in vain to stay the hand of the clock. It, therefore, became important that public opinion in Great Britain should be disillusioned on the subject and it was accordingly that three men so different in temperament, training and vocation in life as Sir James Meston, Lord Sinha and myself spoke is we did and with one voice at all official conferences, as well as various public occasions.

I was well aware that I would incur the odium of those whose views it was specially intended to refute,, just as it appears that my frank remarks in my speech at the Empire Parliamentary Association lunch, and particularly those urging the need for patience and a due senre of responsibility on the part of some Indian politicians failed to find favour with some Indian papers holding the Indinn extremist view.

THE "ENGLISH EXTREMISTS."

Shortly after my reaching England in December last, I found that far from matters referred to in 1917 improving, it was in certain quarters impossible to expect a calm and impartial consideration of the Indian question.

I do not propose to reiterate the points I dealt with in my Savoy Hotel speech of March last regarding the misrepresentations and harmful activities of those whom, to avoid unnecessarily bringing in personalities, I shall allude to as the English extremists.

No objection can validly be taken to honest differences of opinion or genuine criticism. But unfortunately no one out here can form anything like an adequate idea of the manner in which such anti-Indian, popaganda was carried on To deal fully with it would necessitate a large volume. And clear evidence was forthcoming that such activities were really beginning to have the desired effect by creating suspicion and uncertainty in the minds of those who, with the best of intentions and with all sympathy for India, were necessarily not personally acquainted with the real state of affairs in this country. It was, for instance, news to some of my erstwhile colleagues in the Cabinet that the Princes of India were not opposed to Constitutional Reform. On many an occasion at social functions I had constant proofs of the totally wrong ideos and impression that were conveyed to people in high positions in England through such activities.

Facts such as these further strengthened the conviction which I carried with me from India that some one unconnected with politics and with a stake in the country should expose the unfairness of such a campaign and more especially so as repeated use was being made of the alleged hostility of the Ruling Princes to political progress in British India.

It was on such considerations and with a full sense of duty and responsiblity that, after the most deliberate ond prolonged consideration and patient and careful study of the mass of literature forming part of such propaganda, I decided to embark on the unpleasant task of speaking as I did at the Savoy Hotel banquet.

SOME CRITICISMS ANSWERED.

I have seen some of the criticisms of my speech and in reply to an inquiry from the representative of the "Times of India," I stated, on the day of landing in Bombay last July, that I would probably refer on this occasion to some of the points involved, when I felt that a suitable opportunity would be offered to me of dealing with them. Whilst desiring to pay a sincere tribute to the fairness of the Press as a body, some of the criticisms, it cannot be gainsaid, were clearly biassed and not only have my words and intentions been misunderstood, but they have been misrepresented and I have even been wrongly quoted. I have no intention of entering into, or carrying on, a controversy which I feel, would not be dignified. So far as personal attacks go, I can afford to ignore them. But there are one or two issues involved of an important nature, which cannot be ignored, since they affect the Princes and States of India generally, whom I had the honour of representing in 1917 and again during my recent visit.

I have seen it expressly stated in one place that, in common with some other Princes I had "from time to time expressed, or been persuaded into expressing," myself "as whole-heartedly in favour of the Home Rule League and all its propaganda." I have seldom seen a greater perversion of the truth. As I have publicly stated previously(I, in common with my Brother Princes, belong to no political party whatsoever. I hope I am moderate in my views. In common with many loyal Indians and Englishmen, I desire to see India once again rise to full nationhood under the aegis of the British Crown, and attain the fullest autonomy as an integral and contented part of the Empire, which will be a sure source of strength and not of weakness to Great Britain. But I have never been associated with the Home Rule League in any way and have no connection with them whatsoever What is more, I have not, on a single occasion, uttered a single word which might be taken to imply that I was even partially in favour of that League or its propaganda, with the extreme views and tactics of which body I am personally altogether unable to agree. And to the best of my knowledge the same applies to my Brother Princes.

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD SCHEME.

Amongst a series of charges which have been levelled at me, there are many diametrically opposed to each other and contradictory in character. Lectures have been given about the desirability of maintaining amicable relations between the Government of India and the Ruling Princes and about our mutually respecting the susceptibilities of each other, as if the Princes of India had yet to learn the importance of maintaining such good relations or were at any time unmindful of their duties as Allies and friends. It has been insinuated that I have indulged in diatribes, "the whole tendency of which is to discredit the methods of Government hitherto employed in British India." I have been called a critic of the Government of India, and at some time a violent partisiam. All I need say is that none of these statements are founded on fact. And it has amused me to see myself styled in such criticisms as an advertisement agent for the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme." Now, although it was not to be expected that one could agree with each and every detail of that scheme, still it is one which has commended itself to many people. And what is more, as the one and only practical scheme before the public giving effect to the promise contained in the pronouncement of August, 1917, it holds the field. Although for these reasons, I have personally given the scheme my support for what little it is worth, I have specially taken the trouble to go through my speech and I fail to find a single word pleading in favour of these particular proposals. All that I ventured to urge was a "a substantial measure of constitutional reform." That is in full accord with the spirit and the terms of the pronouncement by His Majesty's Government and one would have thought that such a general statement was free from any porty bias. But even if I had specifically mentioned the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, that too would have been entirely in support of the declared policy of the British Government to which the scheme, as already stated, is designed to give effect, and thus an act not of criticism or hostility but of co-operation with the Government of India and as such also clearly not open to objection, for it is one of the foremost duties of the Princes of India to afford every co-operation and support to the British Government wherever possible.

UNREASONABLE TACTICS.

I will not waste time by dealing with the unfounded insinuation that I was prompted in such action by hints from, or the desire to please, certain high British authorities, which is as much a reflection on my independence of thought and action and my sense of duty and self-respect as it is unfair to Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu.

The unreasonableness of our friends is best illustrated by the fact that whereas, thinking that it would probably be one of the most potent factors in wrecking the Reform Scheme, they, on their part, did not hesitate in the least to drag the Princes into, what it is now alleged, is a purely domestic affair of British India, they now dispute the right of the Ruling Princes to refute such allegations which immediately and directly relate to them. I doubt greatly if any such objections would have been raised had I followed the opposite course of condemning not only the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme but any real or generous scheme of reform or if I had joined hands in base attacks on the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. In that case my views would have been advertised and quoted broadcast with approval. For, do we not remember a letter read out with eagerness in the House of Lords as expressing an unfavourable opinion in regard to the reforms by some "Chief," which at best, only expressed an isolated opinion. Similarly, there was no hesitation in publishing with approbation in a pamphlet the specific name of the Maharaja of Patiala, who, it was alleged, was not in favour of the Scheme, although immediately after its publication, this statement was contradicted by His Highness himself.

PRINCES AND REFORM.

The allegation that my action was an unprecendented and direct interference with the purely domestic affairs of British Indio, is, however, one that must be dealt with more seriously the more so as the same charge is made against the Princes as a body. Of course, I to-day speak only for myself, but as I have the honour of knowing an exceptionally large number of my Brother Princes and have, moreover, come in close contact with them in the past few years in my capacity of Honorary General Secretary to Their Highnesses for the Princes' Conference, I feel that in regard to this point in particular I should not be far wrong in giving expression to feelings which I believe will be generally shared by the Princes. We have made it abundantly clear on many previous occasions that the Princes of India have not the slightest desire to interfere in the purely domestic concerns of British India, just as we would emphatically resent any intereference in regard to matters concerning our internal independence and autonomy. This is a policy from which I am not aware that we have ever deviated. But in all questions of Imperial or common concern the Princes have an indisputable right to, and must always claim, a voice, not only in view of their political importance but also in view of their territories, forming a third of the area and over a fifth of the population of India.

The question of constitutional reform in British India is really one of Imperial and common concern and one, moreover, in which the Princes are more than indirectly concerned. The well-being and prosperity of India and the ever-increasing happiness and contentment of its people must necessarily be matters of very deep concern to every loyal Indian, whether he be a British subject or a resident within the territories of an Indian State. The vital considerations involved and the great issues at stake in regard to this question are not confined to British India. On a sympathetic, generous and bold handling of this question depend the happiness, the loyalty and the contentment of the people of India. A loyal, progressive and contented India will be an asset of immense value to the Empire which in itself would be of immense advantage to all concerned, including the Princes ond States. Not only have the Princes a very large stake and vested interests of vital importance in the country, but there is a very great and real identity of interests between the British Government and themselves. And, as has been repeatedly stated by the highest officers of the Crown, they have also their duties and responsibilities as "pillars that help to sustain the main roof" of the "Imperial edifice" and "partners" and "colleagues" of the Viceroy—in the words of Lord Curzon—to share with him "the burden of rule."

DUTY OF THE PRINCES.

As I said in my speech, the Princes out of their loyal and deep devotion to the King-Emperor and their attachment to the Empire are concerned to see such measures adopted as will further popularise, strengthen and preserve the King-Emperor's rule in India as also the lies that bind England and India together and to see the elements that mode for sobriety, moderation and restraint strengthened and consolidated.

It is plain to any sober-minded person that should the counsels of the opponents of genuine reform prevail, the feeling and the political effect which would thereby be created in India would be deplorable. Surely the duty of the Princes, as friends and Allies and in view of the identity of interests, to advise the British Government on matters which, in certain eventualities, are likely to create a disturbing situation in British India, cannot be questioned and past precedent is forthcoming, as in 1908, when Lord Minto asked for the co-operation of the Princes and their advice in dealing with the unrest in parts of Bengal and elsewhere. Whilst the Princes of India can always be counted upon to throw the whole weight of their influence and resources on the side of law and order and constituted authority, as they hove invariably and unflinchingly done in the past, they are, apart from all these weighty considerations which appeal to them most, prompted not unnaturally by reasons of self-interest also, to see such to a course followed as will ensure tranquillity on the other side of their borders and thus avert serious trouble from crossing into their territories. For conditions existing in British India and the attitude of the people there find their inevitable reflex in our own States. It is quite clear that any grievance and discontent in British India, still more anarchy and sedition, are bound sooner or later to spread to our States and to affect the Indian rulers and their Governments. Many of us are surrounded by British territory. With the increased railway, telegaph and postal facilities, and the spread of education and Western thoughts and ideals, and with a large number of our State subjects carrying on business in British India, there are, much more than formerly, frequent and intimote interchange of ideas and opinions and greater contact betweeen our own subject and those of British India.

It was for such reasons that I strongly felt it to be my duty not only to India but also to the Emperor and the Empire to bring to notice these facts and obvious dangers. Indeed, I felt that if I refrained from doing so I would be laying myself open to a charge of being disloyal to His Imperial Majesty and unfaithful to the British Government. And I have little doubt that similar considerations have influenced the Princes of India generally in holding the views they do in regard to the question of Reform."

I trust the above extracts will convince the Indian public that the Princes are not the enemies of progress that they are falsely represented to be.—Yours, etc.

PROGRESS.

OIL FROM COAL: NEW EXPERIMENT.

ENGLAND TO HAVE GREAT RESEARCH STATION.

MILLIONS AT STAKE.

Experimental work in the extraction of oil from coal is about to begin on a large scale in this country.

If successful it will have the most far-reaching effects on the coal and oil industries.

More than doubling the value of our coal resources, and reducing our bill for imported oil, a great portion of which comes from America, which now exceeds £45,000,000 a year.

Research and experimental work is to be carried out at Richmond, Surrey, by a newly formed company, Fuel Utilisation, Limited, which, is an offshoot of the Gas Light and Coke Company.

Under the Trade Facilities Act the Government will contribute £100,000 and "The Daily Chronicle" understands that the nation's interest, in the event of the experiments proving successful, is safeguarded.

SOON WORKING.

Mr. R. W. Foot, assistant general manager of the Gas Light and Coke Company, told a "Daily Chronicle" representative in mail week that Fuel Utilisation, Limited, will proceed at once with the erection at Richmond of plant for the production from coal of smokeless fuel, motor spirit and other oils on a commercial scale by means of the low-temperature carbonisation process.

"We hope," he added, "to have it in operation about the end of the year. The plant has been designed by the Fuel Research Board of the Industrial and Scientific Research Department, after an exhaustive investigation."

To provide working data, it is intended to operate the plant intensively for about three years, unless, of course, complete success is achieved in a shorter period. At the end of the three-years' period, the results will be reviewed, and the works extended or closed down altogether.

HYDERABAD STATE.

DUTY OF THE PEOPLE.

The "Khilafat Daily" writes:—

"No one can remain silent after hearing the perplexing reports that we have been receiving once more about the Hyderabad State. It is no longer the question of returning Berar to the Nizam or the question of the State's sovereign rights or of internal administration. If we have to believe the rumours, it seems that the real object in raising these questions again, is to induce His Exalted Highness to offer some help for the Chinese campaign. How for this news is correct can be said only after the issue of an official communique by Lord Irwin's Government. But, unfortunately, the Government of India either do not see the need of such an official statement or they have not the courage to bring things into light. As it is, the Government of India have been pursuing that vexatious policy with regard to their relations with Indian States which is an unbecoming legacy of Lord Irwin's reign, and which is still spreading discontent and creating fresh troubles every day. Excepting, a few, all the Indian States are now feeling disturbed and uneasy. To make an agreement in 1917 with the Maritime States of Kathiawar and within ten years to turn it into a mere scrap of paper and to treat with indifference and harshness an old and tried friend like the Nizam by seizing his powers, are acts for which even Englishmen would not feel happy whenever they will think over these matters coolly, they will feel ashamed to see that their promises however solemnly made they may be, have no value in the East And every one knows for certain that these promises are made only with a view to achieve some ends.

But it is no use arguing with the Government of India. The matters rests really with the people of Hyderabad. If they will not try to save the freedom of their State, they will have to repent for it It is the duty of every Hyderabadi citizen, no matter to what creed or party he belongs, to express by all possible means his confidence in His Exalted Highness the Nizam and to prove that in any case the Hyderabad people will be with their ruler. Efforts are being made through different agencies to bring false charges against the Nizam's Government, by some interested persons. The Hyderabad people must know that if they remain silent or oppose their own State by falling victims to the pernicious propaganda, not only will they have to repent afterwards but their future generations also will have to suffer and will regard their present inactivity as unpatriotic.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN AGREEMENT.

SARWAT PASHA'S STATEMENT.

In the Chamber, in mail week, Sarwat Pasha, the Premier, made a statement before a crowded House regarding the Anglo-Egyptian conflict. The Premier said he very much regretted that a misunderstanding had occurred recently between the British and Egyptian Governments, resulting in Great Britain presenting the memorandum of May 29 containing demands connected with the army and the frontiers administrations. The Egyptian Government, after careful study, had come to the conclusion that the demands as a whole diminished Egypt's sovereign rights and Parliamentary authority, and infringed the constitutional law. The Government could not accept the demands as submitted, but wishing to put an end to misunderstanding, sought a way which would not infringe the country's sovereign position.

Thus the Government had examined the position of the army in itself, and what was necessary to maintain good order, and accepted from these demands what accorded with the army's interests, leading to good administration, and such other demands as could be accepted, especially with a view to ending the misunderstanding. For these reasons the Government had decided that the army should remain as at present, and likewise the frontiers administration, while safeguarding the War Minister's authority and his responsibility before Parliament. By these means, based on the requirements of good order and administration the Government had been able to find an acceptable solution.

The Premier referred to Lord Lloyd's friendly attitude during the negociations and the good will manifested for the return of a friendly understanding, and also to Lord Lloyd's desire for a definite settlement of the crisis. Since Lord Lloyd only received the Egyptian Goverument's reply the day before yesterday, and owing to the traditional practice regarding the publication of Notes, Sarwat Pasha said he was unable to give the House more information at present.

Heated Nationalist protests followed. Abdul Hamid Said strongly criticised the Premier's statement, accusing the Government of whittling away the country's rights and insisting that the whole matter be submitted to the Chamber forthwith.

Sarwat Pasha pointed out that the correct procedure was to publish the notes simultaneously at an agreed moment with Great Britain, but if the Chamber insisted, he was ready to lay the notes on the table. He reiterated that the Government had preserved the sovereignty over the Egyptian army.

Other Nationalist members attempted to speak, but Zaghlul Pasha energetically intervened, and put an end to the discussion.

The House then quietly passed to other business.—"Manchester Guardian."

PROGRESS IN MYSORE.

....."And we desire that they as well as our own subjects should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." This sentence from the Queen's Proclamation of 1857 whether justified in the subsequent history of other Indian States or not, is well justified in the steady progress and prosperity of Mysore ever since under the conditions of the Instrument of Transfer the State was restored in 1881 to its historic dynasty. Mysore made a bound for prosperity in the reign of Shri Chamarajendra Wadayar Bahadur under the inspiration of the Dewan, Mr. (afterwards Sir) K. Seshadri Iyer who died in 1894.

The impetus given thirty-three years ago by his predecessor has been vigorously followed by the present ruler, Maharaja Col. Sir Sri Krishnarajendra Wadayar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., who was installed in 1902.

Prosperity and good government are written large over the State of Mysore and the palatial public buildings photographs of two of them were in "The Chronicle" on Saturday—in the appearance of such cities as Bangalore and Mysore, in the ample utilization of its natural resources for extensive public works and in agriculture.

Below we give a summary from the last official "Report On The Administration Of Mysore."

There were two sessions of the Representative Assembly. At the first sessions four bills were discussed. Of which (1) the Bill to amend the Criminal Tribes Regulation (2) the Bill to amend the Chief Court Regulation may be mentioned. Besides the above two notes—one on a revised scheme of Local Self-Government and the other regarding the reciprocity between Hindus and Mohammedans in the matter of stoppage of music before mosques and cow-slaughter—drawn up at the instance of Government were also taken up for consideration.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

During the year the three Boards of Agriculture, Education, and Industry and Commerce drew up a comprehensive programme as the basis of their work for the year, comprising subjects classified under different groups and entrusted to Select Committees for investigation and report.

The Board consisting of seven official and thirteen non-official members met four times during the year. There were five sub-committees. The programme of work covered 36 subjects. Recommendations were submitted to Government regarding (1) Development of Lac Industry, (2) Development of Minor and Cottage Industries. (3) Hand-spinning of Yarn, (4) Manufacture of Paper and Paper pulp etc. Government sanctioned recommendations 1,2, and 3.

The Board of Education met to discuss a programme of 29 subjects. Among other recommendations made to Government were: (1) Grant-In-Aid to Free Public Libraries, (2) Medical Inspection of Schools, (3) School Feeding of Necessitous Children, (4) Educational Survey, (5) Adult Education etc.

The Board of Agriculture consisting of 10 official and 12 non-official members discussed among other subjects: (1) Rural Development, (2) Live Stock, (3) Development of Coffee Cultivation, (4) Sericulture and Horticulture, Government approved of the recommendation that village panchayets should in future be required to maintain breeding bulls. With regard to Sericulture the Board considered it necessary to investigate the nature and extent of the demand for Mysore Silk in Northern India and in foreign countries other than France. The Board also recommended the starting of special Sericultural Co-operative Societies for the consideration of Government.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.

A scheme to institute a system of Revenue Audit and an inspection of office systems with a view to ascertain existing defects and suggest remedies was started during the year, and the appointment of an Inspector of Office Systems and Officer in charge of Revenue Audit, with a small staff was sanctioned. As a result of this investigation several cases of loss of revenue or omission to include important items were brought to notice. After a study of the system of Land Revenue Accounts and Registers a revised system was introduced. The work in the District offices has been simplified by the reduction of several registers and returns.

A comprehensive Government order was issued to review the work under the Malnad Improvement Scheme for the past several years and indicate the lines of further advance. Accordingly five semi-itinerant dispensaries and two itinerant dispensaries were converted into stationary dispensaries and five new dispensaries were sanctioned.

For the improvement of inter-Taluk and inter-Village communications, an Engineering staff was appointed to carry out a survey, prepare a map, and draw up a programme of development lasting 3 years. The survey has commenced under Mr. S. Kesava Iyengar of the Nizam's College, Hyderabad. The preliminary report was submitted in May 1925 with Mr. Iyengar's recommendations as to the lines of action to be adopted for the amelioration of the conditions of the people in the Malnad. The reports with recommendations are receiving the consideration of Government, which has since appointed a special committee to go into the whole question.